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THE OBSERVER

THURSDAY,.....FEBRUARY 16, 1893.

NEWS AND COMMENTS.

The Kentucky Legislature appropriates $100,000 for an exhibit at Chicago.

Thus far the capitol of New York State has cost a trifling $21,000,000 and only the small pittance of $2,250,000 is asked to finish the job.

Miss Winnie Davis is to write two articles on "The Women of the South Before the War" for the Atlanta *Constitution*. They will appear on 19th and 26th inst.

China has a banker named Han Quay (of no kin to Boss Quay, of Pennsylvania, but a wiser, better man no doubt,) whose riches are said to be nearly $2,000,000,000. The Vanderbilts Rockefellers and Goulds are poor indeed compared with this Mongolian much millionaire.

The House, says the Wilmington *Messenger*, has passed the bill appropriating $25,000 to have the products of the State represented at Chicago. If enough, well done. If penny wise it will end in being found foolish. But the goodly Dame will at least have a new frock and some ornaments which if not the richest will at least be genuine.

The Burlington and Southwestern railroad, says the Burlington *News*, needs a connection with the C. F. & Y. V. and an eighteen mile branch line terminating at Burlington, in order to give us more room, more material, cheaper rates and deep water connection, so that lumber, cotton, sand and everything in the raw material line may come to us, and our outgoing freight find new ways to reach the North, South and West.

Not all of the fish, says the Philadelphia *Record*, that were caught in the judicial net which gathered in the Panama Canal conspirators are to punished. Ex-Minister Rotvier and Senators Deves, Grevy and Renault have been discharged, on the ground that no warrant was to be found in the evidence for putting them on trial. There is, however, a certain stigma in this, akin to that attached to the Scotch verdict of "not proven."

The *Carolina Watchman*, the organ of the alliance of Rowan and other counties, has changed hands. John H. McKenzie, editor of the *Fidette*, Norwood, and Charles H. Bruner, purchased the property. It has been edited for several years by J. L. Ramse, of the *Progressive Farmer*, and was the exponent of the third party. The paper will be reformed and will advocate democratic principles. We wish the new management much prosperity.

The estimated salaries of the North and South Carolina custom houses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, furnished to Congress by the Treasury Department, are: Beaufort, $1,200; Edenton, deputy inspector, $1,920; Newberne, deputy and four inspectors, $2,605; Wilmington collector, deputy, etc., 10 in all, $11.207; Beaufort, S. C., collector, deputy, etc., 7 in all, $5,067.50; Charleston, collector, etc., 12 in all, $14,435; Georgetown, S. C., 2 in all, $1,000.

The largest yellow pine, says an exchange, that we have heard of in this State is tanding on the land of Mr. E. B. Lassiter, of Potecasi, and is only about two hundred yards from the R. & T. road. It measure thirty feet in circumference and is nine fee in diameter a few feet from the ground. If Mr. Lassiter will allow it to be cut down a section of it will perhaps be carried to the World's Fair. If any one knows of a larger one we would like to hear from them.

The Panama sentences have been delivered. M. Ferdinand De Lesseps is sentenced to imprisonment for five years, and to pay a fine of three thousand francs. M. Chaves De Lesseps is sentenced to imprisonment for five years, and to pay a fine of three thousand francs. M. Mar— Fontane and M. Cottu, are each sentenced to imprisonment two years, and to pay a fine of three thousand ranes each. M. Eiffel is sentenced to imprisonment for two years, and to pay a fine of twenty thousand francs. The sentences have caused a profound sensation, especially that of M. Ferdinand De Lesseps. The judgment finds defendants guilty of swindling and breach of trust.

The correspondent of the San Francisco *Call* at Honolulu sends the following in regard to the visit to this country of Pan Neuman and Prince Kawluaakoa, commissioners of ex-Queen Liliuakalani: "The facts relating to the object of the visit of the ex-Queen's commission to Washington obtained from the best authority, are briefly as follows: The royal power of the attorney if it may be so called, or authority has been prepared and signed in triplicate, in which her late Majesty agrees to resign and quit-claim all her right, title and interest, together with any claim she believes she still has in the abrogated monarchy of Hawaii forever; provided her commissioners can prevail upon the United States Government to give her good and valuable consideration for her relinquishment. It is further understood that her Majesty holds one of these documents, her commissioners another and the United States Minister the third. Neuman refuses to be interviewed as to the facts of the case.

The *News and Courier* gives the following account of Bishop Lyman's marriage: St. Michael's Church was filled yesterday morning at 9 o'clock at the marriage of Miss Susan Boone Robertson, formerly of Charleston, to the Rt. Rev. T. B. Lyman, Bishop of North Carolina. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. C. C. Pinckney, senior member of the local standing committee. Mr. Albert E. Hill acted as best man and Major Henry E. Young gave the bride away. It was a quiet wedding, performed after the ritual of the Episcopal Church. The newly wedded couple left immediately for St. Augustine, Fla., where they will spend a few days. Then, after short visits to New Orleans and Baltimore, they will return to Raleigh, N. C., the groom's home. Miss Robertson had been living for some time past on the family estate at Straun, near Arden, N. C. She is the only daughter of Alexander Robertson, the head of the once well-known firm of rice factories, Robertson, Blacklock & Co.

SINCE OUR LAST ISSUE.

Latest News from all Parts of the World, Prepared Especially for the Readers of "The Observer."

The Congregational church and Washburn seminary at Beaufort, N. C., have been burned. ——Two Frenchmen fought a duel with swords Thursday. One was wounded. ——The House Insurance committee agrees to report unfavorably what is known as the "Anti-Option" bill and to report favorably a bill making it a misdemeanor for an insurance agent to fail to comply with the insurance law. ——Gen. Beauregard is pronounced by his physician to be out of danger. ——United States troops will be quartered in Alinolnia hall, Honolulu, until something definite is heard from the Washington Government. ——The joint Legislative Committee on Railroads has decided to reject the proposition of the Wilmington and Weldon railroad and to demand three years back taxes on both branch and main lines and on all the property of the road. ——Bishop Lyman and Miss Robertson were married at Charleston, S. C., last week and have gone to Florida for the honeymoon. ——The jury in the indictment against the president of the defunct Maverick bank of Boston find him guilty of fraud. ——On February 1st our Minister at Honolula declared a protectorate of the United States over the Hawaiian Islands. The Provisional Government of Hawaii has been recognired by Great Britain and many other of the powers. ——Four persons lost their lives in a fire in a hotel in Cincinnati. ——The people of Paris, Tex., were indignant on hearing of Governor Hogg's message to the Legislature on the subject of the Smith lynching. They talk of the "higher law of the people." ——The jury find the two DeLesseps, Fontaine and Cottu guilty and they are sentenced to imprisonment and to pay heavy fines. ——John B. Royster, colored, was hanged at Suffolk, Va., last week for the murder of John P. Epps in 1891. —— The Governor has ordered Judge Graves to hold the spring term of Rockingham court, vice Judge Boykin, who is sick. ——The Legislative Committee on Printing recommended that the printing be given out at the present figures but the public printer is to pay over 15 per cent. of his receipts to the State treasurer. ——Secretary of State Foster says Minister Stevens acted on his own responsibility in declaring the protectorate over Hawaii; that he had had no instructions from his Government. ——The assistant postmaster at Griffin, Ga., has been arrested for stealing money from registered letters. ——A policeman of Augusta, Ga., was shot by a thief last week. ——Miss Mary Stanbury, of Rome, Ga., attempted suicide. She will probably die. ——The eldest daughter of our Minister to the Hawaiian Islands was drowned on February 1st. ——New cases of choleraic disease and six deaths therefrom are reported from Marseilles. ——The State Senate Committee on Railways has decided unanimously to report favorably the bill requiring separate cars for whites and blacks, but will not report until one or two railway officials are heard on the subject. ——A street car manned by non-union men was attacked by a mob of 200 in Wheeling, Va., last week. Both the conductor and the driver were terribly beaten, and the former, whose real name is not known, will probably die. The affair has caused great excitement. —— While Wilson Sawyer, of Perquimans, and Ed. Supton, of Beaufort county, both white, 18 years old, were attempting to board the schooner *Moore* in Beaufort harbor, the yawl boat was swamped and Sawyer was drowned. Supton caught the chains of the schooner and was rescued. ——The insane asylum of the Stafford county workhouse about four miles from Dover, N. H., was entirely destroyed by fire and forty-four of the inmates burned to death. The building was a wooden affair 130 by 35 feet in dimensions and burned like tinder. Only four inmates, Rose Sanborn, Jas. Dailey, Frank Dauchame and Wm. Twombly survive. ——Mr. Bynum has introduced a resolution in the House for an inquiry into the report that the Secretary of the Treasury intended issuing $50,000,000 and sell them to a syndicate at par. ——The Democratic Legislative caucus has rejected both the majority and minority reports of the Committee on Printing and instructed the committee to make a contract for the printing at its prime cost. ——Secretary of the Treasury Foster denies the rumor that he is to issue $50,000,000 bonds in order to cover that much gold into the treasury. ——Waldo M. Potter, register of United States land office in Fargo, N. D., who has earned the soubriquet of "Father of the Republican party in North Dakota," comes out in a scathing letter in which he renounces all allegiance to the Republican party and asserts the Democracy of Grover Cleveland preferable. Potter says for twelve years he has watched the action of the Republican bosses in the State and has found them to be a set of tyrants who have dragged down the party from a majority of two-thirds of the voters to an ignominious defeat. ——The House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads, has decided not to consider the request of the Atlantic Coast Line for a share in the subsidy for the special mail facilities from New York to Southern points, and now that the committee's Appropriation bill has been reported to the House, the Coast Line people will have to take the matter to that body. The Postmaster General is opposed to this appropriation, which carries $196,000, and it is thought if it is in any way agitated in the House, some of the retrenchers will strike it out of the bill and the roads which are to be benefitted by it will be left out. ——Two negro boys—Frank Harrill and Cornelius Fedler—who confessed to having robbed and burned Lee Robinson's store at Dickey, Amite county, Sunday night, were hanged by a mob of angry citizens Wednesday night a few hundred yards from where the crime was committed. The confession of the boys implicated five other negroes, who were promptly arrested, and would have been hanged also if they had not been rescued by the sheriff's posse and carried to the county jail at Liberty. ——The sub-committees of the committee on Railways met Messrs. Elliott and Walters, of the Atlantic Coast Line and informed them of the determination of the committee. Another conference will be held. ——Twelve deaths from choleraic disease were reported in Marseilles Friday. —— Ballots for Senator, without result, are being taken in Montana, North Dakota any Wyoming. ——Mr. Hatch will push the Anti-Option bill this week and will try to get a cloture on it. ——The area of the coal vein discovered at Fairhaven, Wash., is estimated at 100 acres and believed to contain about 10,000,000 tons of coal.

A DEFENCE OF CAPT. KITCHIN.

A Carolinian Worthy of Honor.

In the Asheville *Citizen* appears the following splendid tribute to Capt. W. H. Kitchin by Maj. Chas. M. Stedman, of Asheville. It has the ring of the true metal about it:

My attention has been called to an article in your issue of the 25th inst., headed "Plain Talk," and which was copied from an exchange.

The article states, in substance, that it appears from the Raleigh correspondence in several papers that Mr. W. H. Kitchin, of Halifax county, will probably be appointed collector of internal revenue for the eastern district of North Carolina, and says: "We cannot credit it, for in all candor this gentleman has already received all the honors from the Democratic party that he is entitled to for the present."

Some time since my attention was also called to a paragraph in another paper in which a fling is made at Capt. Kitchin, and especially his "imprudence" was alluded to.

I trust that you will pardon me for what I shall say in these few lines. I do so without any suggestion from Capt. Kitchin, directly or indirectly.

I do not know all the different candidates for collector of internal revenue for the eastern district; I do know, however, that some of them are my warm personal and political friends, and I am sure that none of them would object to justice being done to one who has accomplished as much in behalf of the Democratic party and the people of North Carolina as any man within her borders.

Surely, our people cannot so soon have forgotten that when the eastern section was in a state of anarchy and distress; when her bravest and her best people were in terror and despair; when her women and children were in daily peril, that, foremost amongst all the men in that territory, absolutely at the peril of his life, Capt. Kitchin bade defiance to Radical power and authority, and, regardless of any and all consequences to himself, took the lead in restoring white rule in those counties, and contributed largely to their rescue from degradation and ruin.

The character of the man is shown by this incident: In 1884, whilst I was canvassing the State in company with Judge Faircloth (whom it affords me great pleasure to say I regard as one of the purest and best of men) late one afternoon, in an extreme western country, I met Captain Kitchin on horseback. As he rode up to us I noticed that his face was exceedingly pale and showed evidence of physical suffering. I asked him where he was going. He said that he expected to meet Trull, a Republican speaker, the next day, about twenty-five miles distant, and that he would have to ride the greater portion of the night to reach there. I told him that I did not see how he could make the trip. I then noticed that his pants had been cut open at the knee and that his leg was enormously swollen. I called his attention to the condition of his knee, and he said: "It makes no difference; I will fill the appointment if it kills me."

I mention this, which is a very small matter as compared with many incidents in his career in eastern Carolina, and I do think that it is unkind and ungenerous for any man within her entire borders to say one word which could injure Capt. Kitchin in any way.

They say that he is "imprudent." Well, it was "imprudent" when the Light Brigade rode to a certain and glorious death upon the Russian batteries at Balaklava! It was "imprudent" when the matchless legions of Lee hurled themselves with loud cheers upon the intrenched heights of Gettysburg! It was "imprudent" when Col. Duncan K. McRae led the 5th North Carolina regiment to annihilation at Williamsburg! But, in the ages to come, history will furnish no page upon which aught can be written against the memory of the officers and soldiers who were made forever famous in these conflicts.

It it seems best to those who control the offices in North Carolina that Capt. Kitchin shall receive no position, he will not be heard to complain; but must be pardoned for saying that justice and gratitude both demand that no North Carolinian, should ever say one word which could in any way wound the sensibilities of a man who has risked so much for the people of this State when she needed brave defenders. Verily, has it come to this, that the camp followers and sutlers shall be considers of more consequence than the color guard?

As Capt. Kitchin did not support my nomination for the office of Governor, and as I am not a candidate at the present time for any office, and I would not accept one if tendered me, I trust that this communication will not be misconstrued. It is not meant as and endorsement of Capt. Kitchin for the office of collector of internal revenue, but it is the impulse of my heart to do justice to a man who, I know, has suffered much in behalf of the Democratic party and of the people of North Carolina. Very respectfully,

Chas. M. STEDMAN.

Where Good Roads are the Rule.

Scotia, in Asheville Citizen.]

To anyone born and brought up in a country blessed with good roads, it seems marvellous that any community would or could get along without them. I remember when I came to this country eleven years ago (it happened to be raining at the time) I was simply amazed when I first set eyes on the roads and saw the poor horses and mules wading throngh the deep mud. I had never seen a dirt road in all my life before, and had not thought of finding such a thing in the great United States of America.

In Scotland the great highways are excellent everywhere. Away up among the moors and mountains where nothing is grown but sheep and heather you will find macadamized roads as smooth and hard as South Main Street. Close by the great cities where the traffic is heavy the same kind of roads prevail and answer every purpose. Across the great moras known as Airds Moss in Aryshire there is a good road made, where, if you set foot off the highway, you would probably sink to the middle in black peak moss. The people there have realized that there is no place where a good road cannot be made and no place where it does not pay to make it.

I have told this tale, over and over again, to hundreds of people in North Carolina, but I do not think I ever met with any person who placed implict faith in it. Even Capt Patton himself, who now so graphically describes and enthusiastically praises the Scotch reads, admitted, when he came back from Scotland the first time, that he did not quite take it all in until he saw for himself, and then he found that "the half had not been told him."

Captain Patton's plan of sending young men over to see European roads and be convinced, would be a good one if we could afford to send them all, but you would have to send every man and woman and child before all would believe.

It will require a large amount of money to give us good roads all over the country, but it cannot fail to be a very good investment. At present, even when the roads are at their best, 2,000 pounds is a good load for two mules, whereas in Scotland tney never thought of loading a horse card with less than 3,360 pounds, and I had a horse once which hauled a stone weighed 63 cwt., two miles over one of our common country roads.

Like One From the Grave.

That truth is stranger than fiction is demonstrated conclusively by an Enock Arden case with variations that has developed in Asheville, with the scenes laid in Yancey and Buncombe counties.

The story with which this article has to do begins about four years ago, in Yancey county, where lived Amos M. Austin, his wife, Annie Austin, and their six children. One day, the day on which this story begins, Austin and a neighbor, Henry Lepford, became involved in a row, and Austin killed him. The man with the mark of Cain upon his brow was arrested, and shortly thereafter was brought to Asheville and confined in jail for safe keeping. He remained here for nearly a year, awaiting the ofttimes slow processes of the courts. The wife, in order to be near her husband, came to Asheville with the children, and have since made their home here, several of the little ones having been given homes with families in the city.

Austin was tried, convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to a term in the penitentiary at Raleigh. After he had served a part of his term his letters to Mrs. Austin suddenly ceased, and after many weeks of waiting the wife heard that her husband had been killed by a "pen," guard in attempting to escape.

Time passed, and Mrs. Austin believing her husband dead, accepted the hand of E. W. Morgan, of this county, and they were married on the 14th of October, 1891, by Justice A. T. Summery. The couple lived happily together until several months ago, when Mrs. Morgan was thrown into a state bordering on frenzy by the receipt of a letter from husband No. 1. whom she had believed dead for so many months. The matter was laid before the latter-day husband and to whom Mrs. Morgan, (or Austin) imported the information that she could no longer with him. That day she left him.

Now, Austin, No. 1. has reappeared on the scene, arriving here from Raleigh a few days ago. It seems that he had been shot, twice in the head and once in the back, while attempting to escape from the penitentiary, but, although brought near death's door, he recovered. He was an invalid, however, from the wounds, and one bullet is said to be in his head yet, causing periodical fainting fits. His case was brought to the attention of the Governor and Austin received a pardon and came to Asheville. Since his arrival he has been stopping with relatives in North Asheville.

Austin's return, it is said, has caused a mild sort of consternation in several families. Several of the children, as has already been stated, have found homes with families who have become attached to them, and who now fear Austin will try to take the children away from them. Morgan, or No. 2. is said to be afraid Austin, feeling offended because of the second marriage, may undertake to make matters warm for him. Austin has not yet seen Mrs. Austin, nor has he expressed a desire to do so.

He Struck it.

There is one man in Virginia who trained for a while with the Third party who has discovered its true inwardness and come out of it. Some one asked him why he left it when, according to the Brunswick *News*, he gave the following pertinent, good and satisfactory reasons:

1. Because its run by lawyers without clients;
2. By doctors without patients;
3. By preachers without pulpits;
4. By women without husbands;
5. By farmers without farms;
6. By financiers without finance;
7. By educators without education, and
8. By statesmen out of a job.

He might have added one more:

By editors without subscribers.

This comes pretty near covering the personnel of the leadership of the Third party, which, as far as the leadership is concerned, is a howling 18 carat fraud. As far as we know, there is not in North Carolina, connected with its leadership, a single representative farmer.

Rough on Travelers.

A discovery has just been made, which is rather disconcerting to the foreign traveler. This is that certain hotel-keepers have a secret method of making confidences to one another concerning their customers, much as the tramp hands on his knowledge by mystic symbols to his professional brother. The hotel-keeper does not employ chalk, he simply varies the color of his label with which he adorns your baggage when you leave. Thus a green border may mean stingy and unprofitable, while a blue border implies liberal and wealthy. But the secret came out the other day through the revelations of a discharged waiter, and an irate traveler who was labeled stingly has communicated it to all the newspapers.

Cost of the State Government.

The cost of government is small in North Carolina compared with that of most other States, says the *News and Observer*. The State Treasurer disbursed during the last fiscal year $1,145,724, but of this amount $163,250 were the earnings of the penitentiary, and $193,206 were railroad dividends, leaving $819,268 of cash from taxation expended.

The total school taxes were $712,489, and the total county taxes were $894.451, making a grand total of the cost of government, outside of municipal expenses, of $2,426,208 being something like a dollar and a half a head. The cost of the United States government, leaving out the postoffice, is about $400,000,000, making a cost of over six dollars a head.

Shiloh's Cure, the Great Cough and Croup Cure, is for sale by us. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses, only 25c. Children love it. A. J. Cook & Co.

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Effect of Turpentine Gathering on the Timber of Long Leaf Pine.

United States Department of Agriculture.

In Circular 8 of the Forestry Division, published about a year ago, it was stated that tests made on timbers of Long-leaf Pine, bled or unbled, lent countenance to the belief that bled or tapped timber did not suffer in strength by virtue of the tapping. Further tests and examinations permit now the announcement without reserve that *the timber of Long-leaf Pine is in no way effected by the tapping of turpentine.* This refers to its mechanical as well as chemical properties, and hence even the reservation that it might suffer in durability is now eliminated and any prejudice against the use of bled timber in construction, wherever the unbled timber has been considered desirable, must fall as having no foundation in fact, being based only on vague belief, proved to be erroneous.

It is to be hoped that this fact will be made widely known among builders, architects, and engineers who have hitherto made discrimination against bled timber and thereby depreciated or discouraged the manufacture and impeded the sale of an article which answers all the purposes of construction and the unrestricted use of which is dictated by true economy.

The basis for the statement regarding the mechanical properties is furnished by a series of tests comprising not less than 300 tests on 32 trees of this Pine, bled and unbled, from various localities.

The somewhat puzzling fact that bled timber exhibited, if any thing, greater strength in the tests has been accounted for by the fact that the turpentine orchards are located mostly on sites which produce better quality timber as well as larger yield of turpentine.

To determine whether any changes in the chemical composition take place, a series of chemical analyses of bled and unbled timber has been made, which indicates that the resinous contents of the heartwood are in no wise affected by the bleeding, the oleoresins of the heartwood being non-fluid, the whole turpentine flow is confined to the sapwood.

Among other interesting facts regarding the distribution of resinous contents through the tree which will be published in a separate bulletin, it appears that trees standing side by side and to all appearances in similar conditions show very varying quantities of resinous contents.

To make sure that experience did not, if sifted down, contradict the results of these investigations, a competent agent, Mr. F. Roth, visited turpentine orchards and sawmills in the Longleaf Pine region. He reports that nobody was found—although it was claimed by some—able to discern any difference in the appearance of the bled and unbled timber; that in spite of consumers' specifications for unbled timber, they are almost invariably served with a mixture without finding it out; that experience in the districts where bled timber is cut and used has not sustained the claim of inferiority.

This information is furnished in advance of the full report on the investigations in question in order to remove as quickly as possible the unwarranted discrimination against the product of nearly one million acres of Southern pine, which are annually added to the total acreage in turpentine orchards.

This result of authoritative investigation should be worth several million dollars to the forestry interests of the South, permitting readier use and sale for a product that left uncut endangers the future of the forest by the destructive conflagrations to which it is specially subject.

B. E. FERNOW,
Chief of Division.

Approved:
EDWIN WILLITS,
Assistant Secretary.

Republican Extravagance.

Atlanta Journal, Feb'y 6, 1893.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, one of the ablest financiers in this country, has publised in the Boston *Herald* a review of the financial condition of the United States in which he tries to show how the tariff can be reduced without cutting down the government's revenue below its necessities.

He thinks that all outstanding arrears of pensions, which will all be audited by the end of 1894, (according to the commissioner), should be treated as "part of the existing public debt" and provided for by the issue of exchequer bills at three per cent. interest. This would ease off the treasury by about $48,000,000. Mr. Atkinson would save about $10,000,000 more by repealing the sugar bounty.

If the duty on tin were abolished, as it surely should be, the $3,000,000 now paid in drawbacks would be saved.

Mr. Atkinson counts very largely on the economy of President Cleveland's administration. He shows that when Mr. Cleveland was president the average annual public expenditures for all purposes amounted to $4.43 per capita, whereas they have averaged $5.16 per capita under President Harrison. He believes that President Cleveland's administration can effect a saving of 50 cents per capita, which would amount to $34,000,000 a year.

If these estimates of Mr. Atkinson are correct and his plans should be accepted, a surplus of $80,000,000 could be accumulated by the end of the fiscal year 1893-94.

When the new administration goes in it will find a deficiency where there was a surplus when Mr. Cleveland turned over the presidency to Mr. Harrison.

This condition will not be permitted to continue long under the Democratic administration, but how to cure the ills of the treasury in the quickest and most effective way will demand the best thought of President Cleveland and his cabinet.

Three Thousand Miles a Day.

It takes about seven days to get a letter from America to Europe at the present time. This we may consider slow in the light of the very latest of brilliant inventions. A gentleman of Spain has conceived an idea for a submarine pneumatic tube, by means of which a written message could be dispatched from America and received in Europe on the same day.

Shiloh's Vitalizer is what you need for Dyspepsia, Torpid Liver, Yellow Skin or Kidney Trouble. It is guaranteed to give you satisfaction. Price 75c. A. J. Cook & Co.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

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Butcher and Dealer in Fresh Meats of all kinds, Fish, etc.
At my Restaurant at junction of Dick and Person Streets meals will be served at any and all hours during the day, and until 9 o'clock at night.

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C. P. Overby,
Harness, Bridles, Saddles, Whips etc.

CHAS. GLOVER,
AUCTIONEER
—AND—
REAL ESTATE AGENT
Negotiates the sale and purchase of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 5, 1 yr. 1f

MANUFACTURING.

Fayetteville Cotton Seed Oil Mill,
Railroad Street,
Manufacturers Cotton-Seed Meal and Crude Oil.
Pays highest market price for cotton-seed.
Dr. J. W. McNeill, Pres. J. T. Denny, Supt.
C. L. Taylor, Sec. & Treas.

Fayetteville Wooden Ware Co.,
Manufacturers of
The "Iron-Bound" Well Bucket, Oak and White Cedar Ware.

Beaver Creek and Bluff Mills,
H. W. Lilly, President,
Manufacturers of "Lake George" AA 4-4 Sheeting, Cotton Yarn and Batting.
J. P. Thomson, Pres. A. A. McKethan, Sec. & Treas.

Fayetteville Cotton Mills,
Manufacturers of Cotton Warp and Soft Spun Skein Yarns.

Fayetteville Cedar Works,
A. A. McKethan, Jr., Prop.,
Manufacturer - of - Cedar - Ware.
We make a specialty of two- and three-hoop Brass Cedar Pails, and Keg-shape Oak Well Buckets.

Fayetteville Ice Co.,
Donalson Street,
Manufacturers of and Dealers in Ice all the year round.

Goodwin & Remsburg,
Fayetteville Granite and Marble Works.
Estimates furnished on application, and correspondence solicited.

Walter Watson,
Dealer in
Hardware, Guns and Pistols. Cart and Buggy Material a Specialty.

McMillan Bros.,
Manufacturers of
The Seamless Turpentine Still, and General Metal Workers.

A. A. McKethan, Jr.
Carriages, Buggies and Harness,
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Merchant Mills,
JAS. D. McNEILL, Proprietor.
Grain, Meal, Flour, Mill-Stuffs and Feed.

Carolina Machine Company,
Engines, Boilers, etc. Repairing a Specialty.

LIVERY STABLES.

J. A. Lambeth,
Rear Hotel LaFayette,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
Stalls for rent at 10c. per night. Special accommodations for drummers. Buggies for sale cheap. Cash system.

Ransom Burns,
Livery, Feed and Exchange Stables,
Gillespie Street.

Geo. A. Burns,
In rear Hotel LaFayette,
Livery, Feed and Sale Stables.
Best and most stylish turnouts, on short notice.

J. M. Martin,
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Livery and Feed Stables in Connection with Hotel.
Good serviceable turnouts at livery prices.

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Undertakers and Cabinet Makers, Window Cornices, Picture Frames, Mirror Plates, etc.

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W. J. McDonald,
Wholesale Dealer and Jobber in
Tobacco, - Snuffs - and - Cigars,
Pure Wines and Liquors for medicinal purposes a specialty. N. E. Corner Market Square and 2 and 4 Green Street.

E. L. Clark,
Opp. Short Cut Depot.
Wines, Liquors, Tobacco, Cigars, etc.
Agent for Bay View Beer and Mountain Whiskies.
Orders Promptly Filled.

J. M. Martin,
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Wines, Liquors, Brandies and Pure Mountain Corn Whiskey.
All grades of Tobacco, Cigars, etc.

J. A. Burns & Co.,
Gillespie St.
Foreign and Domestic Wines, Liquors, Beer, Cigars, etc.
Pure old North Carolina Corn Whiskey.

DRY GOODS.

F. W. Thornton,
Largest Dry Goods Establishment in the State.
Wholesale Department 2nd and 3rd floors.
Nos. 7 and 9 Hay, 34 Hay and 1 Donaldson Sts.

Williams's Metropolitan Racket Store.
Dry Goods and Notions of every description and quality.
Hats, - Shoes, - Etc.

C. H. Calais & Co.,
Clothing, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, Notions,
Hay Street.

Isadore Jackson,
Person Street.
Dry Goods, Clothing, Trunks, Valises, Boots and Shoes.

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H. R. Horne,
DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, SEEDS, TOILET ARTICLES, &c.,
23 Hay Street.
Soda Water and Milk Shakes in season.

W. C. McDuffie, Jr.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Window-Glass, Garden-Seeds, etc.

CLOTHING.

Novitzky & Bro.,
The Fayetteville Clothiers. Gents' Furnishings, Stylish Suits, Hats, Underwear, Collars, Cuffs, etc.

W. A. Crawford,
Merchant Tailor,
WILSON, N. C.

The Racket Clothing Co.,
The Greatest Combine of them All.
They give you Novelty, Neatness, Durability, Style and Cheapness.

CROCKERY, GLASSWARE, ETC.

W. N. Tillinghast,
Hay Street,
Crockery and Glassware, Lamps, Cutlery, etc. Wall-Paper and Window-Shades.

JEWELRY.

Established 58 Years.
Warren Prior & Son,
JEWELERS,
Repairing of Fine Watches a Specialty.

Frank Beasley,
Dealer in
Fine Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Spectacles.
Repairing done in best manner and warranted, Engraving finely executed.

J. J. Whaley,
Haw Street,
Watchmaker and Jeweler.
Spectacles, Eyeglasses, Jewelry, Watches, Clocks and Silverware, Pocket-knives, Razors, Scissors, etc

FURNITURE.

S. Sheetz & Sons
(Established 1870)
Furniture Dealers and Undertakers.

W. B. LaFar,
Haigh Building, Opp. A. B. Williams, No. 57 Hay St.
Furniture, Matresses, Clocks, Lamps, Shades and Tin Sets.

INSURANCE.

H. I. McDuffie,
Thornton Block.
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance.

Jno. A. Pemberton,
Fire, Life, and Accident Insurance.
Hotel LaFayette Building.

Geo. A. Thomson,
General Insurance Agent—Life, Accident and Fire.

John Underwood,
General - Insurance - Agent,
Gillespie Street.

POE & CO.,
BRICK AND TILE MANUFACTURERS,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C
Feb'y 25, 1892—tf

THE OBSERVER.

Established in 1825 by E. J. Hale, Sr.

E. J. HALE, Editor and Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., FEB. 16, 1893.

THE HEAD OF THE CABINET.

It is announced that Judge Walter Quintin Gresham of Illinois, will be Mr. Cleveland's Secretary of State. After the first gasp of surprise, the country will quickly settle down to an apprehension of the truth. The truth is that Mr. Cleveland could not have made a wiser selection. It is a wise selection with respect to the man, because it is admitted, literally on all hands, that Judge Gresham's eminent ability and his uncommonly wide experience in the high walks of public life fit him for the headship of the Cabinet in the best days of the Republic; and it is pre-eminently a wise selection as a matter of politics.

Let us consider this latter part of the case for a moment. The concensus of opinion throughout the land is that the first part is not worth discussing. That is a case adjudicated.

In the first place, taking a purely partisan and tactical view of the matter, is it good politics to recognize new accessions to the party? Of course it is, because that alone is what can convert a minority into a majority. If, then, it be conceded that it is good politics to recognize accessions to the ranks of a minority party from those of the majority, it follows that the recognition should be commensurate with the volume and importance of the accession. If this, in turn, be true, then it follows that no place within Mr. Cleveland's gift could be too great as a recognition of the Western landslide which Judge Gresham headed. For, apart from preparing the ground for the conversion of the entire great West to Democracy, this Western revolution has unexpectedly delivered to us the thing we in the South have so long been praying for: the wrenching of the balance of power from New York, whose greed, party disloyalty and factional feuds have held the wishes and vital interests of the Democrats of all the States subordinate to the question of local spoils.

So much for the politics of the appointment, as it appears upon a little reflection.

But we may go deeper, and when we do so we shall see Mr. Cleveland revealed not only as the extremely able and patriotic man every one recognizes him to be, but as a master of high politics.

Mr. Cleveland is an untiring student of affairs. He is a consummate judge of men and the value of their information. He knows thoroughly the condition of politics in North Carolina and the South as well as in the West. He knows that the great Populist movement which gave us such uneasiness in the South, and actually left the Democratic party in a minority in North Carolina in the late election, so that we won only by a plurality, was based upon an honest effort for good government upon the part of the mass of those who were led away in that movement—a desire to realize tariff reform and the other reforms which the Democracy had often been divided over, and to release themselves from the galling control of the corrupt rings, here and there, which manœuvred the country people out of a just voice in public affairs. And he saw, as even almost the blind could see, that when it come to a distribution of the spoils of organization, and the like, these often fell to a combination of the machine of the Democratic party and the machine of the Alliance—the Marion Butler Third party part for example.

When these things are reflected upon, is it difficult to grasp the tremendous meaning of the appointment of Judge Gresham to the highest office in the Democratic President's administration?

The rank and file of the Alliance was composed of the very best of our people outside the towns. It was that splendid yeomanry, as we have before said, which made the troops of the South famous and those of North Carolina the most famous. The Democratic party in the South cannot get along without these people and their kind, if it would, and ought not to desire to do so, if it could; for they were, until recently, its truest, most conservative and most numerous adherents.

The Alliance at its best was simply Democracy run to seed. When the machine of the Alliance (the Marion Butler Third partyites) got control of it, its vagaries became unbearable to the wiser members, and such men as our excellent Governor, Elias Carr, practically withdrew from it.

The Democratic party has long claimed that it stands for all that is good in the Alliance demands. It justified its title to this claim, as it had never before so completely done, in its flatfooted Chicago platform. The doctrines of that platform are precisely those which Judge Gresham has been practising for years past. Because he practised those doctrines—because corruptly used wealth was impotent before him, and the political and other rights of the humblest of his fellow-citizens were as sacred in his eyes as those of the most exalted—the good elements of the Alliance offered him the candidacy of their party for the Presidency, and the bad elements acquiesced, because his was a name to conjure with. But for the same reason that Elias Carr clung to the Democratic organization, for that reason Judge Gresham held aloof from the Populists.

The conclusion is plain: Mr. Cleveland has not only held out his hand to the Alliance, West and South, by conferring this great office upon their first choice for the Presidency, but he has demonstrated in the most effective way the untruth of the charge which the Democratic machine in some quarters so sedulously assisted the 3rd Party machine of the Alliance in propagating, viz: that he was a monopolist, a Wall street minion, and a hater of the farming people and the humble classes.

The effect is no less plain: When the Democracy enters upon another national campaign, leaving out of view the swelling cohorts of the West, and considering only our own armies in the South, its ranks will have resumed their ancient proportions under a re-united party—freed from the vagaries of the Populists, on the one hand, and released from the shackles of the rings that thought it no dishonor to advocate a portion of the Democratic ticket to the exclusion of another portion, on the other.

CONGRESSMAN GRADY.

Congressman Grady has been doing some efficient work in his quiet way outside of his District, and it gives us great pleasure to copy from the Lasker, Northampton County, *Patron and Gleaner*, published in the 2d District, the following handsome tribute to our excellent and scholarly Representative:

The thanks of the people of this community, and of the editor of the *Patron and Gleaner* especially, are due to Hon. B. F. Grady, Representative in Congress from the 3rd North Carolina district. We have been trying for the past nine months to get an increase of mail service from Potecasi to Lasker through the member of Congress from this the 2nd district—Cheatham—and though at first he promised us that he could "almost guarantee it," yet he has done nothing at all, and since the election in November last he has paid no attention to our appeals. We became thoroughly disgusted with him, and about three weeks ago wrote to Mr. Grady of the 3rd district, briefly stating what we wanted and he presented the facts to the Postoffice Department which made proper investigation and in less than a week after the information was sent the order was received here for the increase of service as desired. Mr. Grady made no pretensions and the whole correspondence from him did not amount to half a dozen words, but he got there just the same, and now our people feel profoundly grateful to him for his great service to us, and also to the officials of the Postoffice Department at Washington for their promptness and business like manner in which the matter was considered. We dislike to kick a man when he is already down, but are glad that Cheatham retires to private life on the 4th of March, next. We will then have a Representative in the person of Frederick A. Woodard, who will represent the district and then it will not be necessary to call upon the representatives of other districts to attend to matters pertaining to this.

Mr. Grady has the satisfaction of knowing that he served his constituents so well in his first term that they have elected him for a second term after his recent fine canvass of this District, and, unless he changes his course very decidedly, they will see to it that he has the opportunity of continuing to serve them by re-electing him two years hence.

CURRENT COMMENT.

Mr. Cleveland's Cabinet, so far as definitely announced is as follows: Walter Q. Gresham, of Illinois, Secretary of State; John G. Carlisle, of Kentucky, Secretary of the Treasury; Daniel S. Lamont, of New York, Secretary of War; William S. Bissell, of New York, Postmaster General.

* * *

The OBSERVER would be delighted to see that excellent gentleman, brainy man, and splendid Democrat, J. G. Hall, of Catawba, honored with the Collectorship of the Western District—if it may be allowed to express any opinion on subjects of this kind outside its own District.

* * *

It will seem strange, says the New York *World*, if any objection to taking Judge Gresham into Cleveland's Cabinet shall come from Democrats who have not objected to receiving into Tammany Hall a large number of Republicans who voted for Harrison, Reid and the Minneapolis platform.

* * *

The seekers after office under Mr. Cleveland, who are denouncing Mr. Cleveland for the appointment of Judge Gresham, would, if they possessed the courage of their convictions, or any other kind of courage, transmit their views to the President-elect for his discipline and instruction. No doubt they would be duly rewarded.

* * *

M. Allard, Belgian delegate to the International Monetary Conference, says a cable despatch, has addressed to his fellow-delegates a pamphlet explaining the compromise plan he submitted on Dec. 8. He advocates the purchase of silver at the market price, the issue in exchange for it of treasury notes expressing gold units, the notes to be of constant value and to circulate at par with gold, which is to remain the only international standard. This proposal does not contenance the use of silver certificates or warrants. He urges that the experiment be tried for a short time, as it would not interfere with any existing money system, and might be dropped without inconvenience if found impracticable.

* * *

The Albany *Argus*, the leading Democratic paper at the capital of New York, gives the following astonishing information concerning factional methods in that State:

"But since the election of November, 1892, the system of proscription has been renewed in even more undemocratic fashion. The fact that an Albany man holding position in the capital voted for Grover Cleveland and did what he could to secure his election is now deemed sufficient cause for his removal, and to such lengths has this policy been carried that with a few and steadily dwindling number of honorable exceptions one may safely assume that an Albany employee in the capitol building voted for Harrison outright, refused to vote for Cleveland, or cast himself a sullen vote for the nominees of the national Democracy while using his tongue to do them mischief."

New Operator for the W. U. Office.

Concord Times.)

Mr. J. R. (Dick) Boyd, who has been connected with the telegraph office at Greenville, S. C., for some time, was in Concord this week. He will in the future work in the Fayetteville telegraph office. The Abbeville, S. C., *Press and Banner*, of this week says of him: Mr. Richard W. Boyd, who made a most acceptable telegraph operator for Abbeville a year or two ago, was called to a better position in Greenville. Now, he is further promoted by being put in charge of the telegraph office at Fayetteville, N. C. He is one of the truest and best of boys, faithful in the discharge of every trust, and to be found at his post of duty every day in the week. With a good heart and high impulses, he will command success in life."

What they Say About Judge Gresham.

Judge Holman, of Indiana, said: "The selection meets with my hearty approval. Judge Gresham is a man of great ability and purity, and his selection is a most sagacious one. His ability and his honesty and the fact that he is thoroughly independent of certain great influences have attached many people to him, and he has a large following of men who, while not yet outside of the Republican party, are in sympathy with lower taxation, greater economy in public expenditures and all of the great issues advocated by the Democratic party.

"His appointment will have a tendency to bring these men into our party. In political prosecutions that came up before him soon after the war, he manifested such fairness and impartiality as to win as many friends among the Democrats as among the Republicans.

When it was shown to him that a jury in a political case had been packed with Republicans he did not wait to hear a word from the District Attorney, but at once discharged the whole venire.

"His selection shows a disposition on the part of Mr. Cleveland to gather around him a Cabinet of the best men he can find, with a view to the greatest efficiency of administration and for the highest good of the people, and without too close regard to political records, and in this I think he is right. On a smaller scale it is like the nomination of Greeley in 1872, the most sagacious nomination the party ever made, for it needed just such a nomination as that to lift it out of its old ruts.

Senator Peffer, of Kansas, who is recognized as a leader of the Populists in legislative circles here, said: "This news delights me. Mr. Cleveland could not possibly make an appointment better calculated to give his Administration strength with the people of the West. Judge Gresham is a man of the highest charcter and fine ability and is sound to the core on all of the fundamental questions of public policy."

"When it was proposed at Omaha to make him the nominee of the Populists for President was he accepted as the champion of all that they were asking in the way of reform?"

"No; but we knew his record, and I we had then, as we have now, implicit faith in his integrity and patriotism. We knew that he sympathized with us in many things, and we were content to leave the whole case in his hands. What first attracted our attention to him was his attitude on the bench in all cases where the interests of the plain people were at stake. He has always used his authority to protect the weak as against the encroachments of the strong, and in the cases of railroads thrown into the hands of receivers he has invariably insisted that the poor laborers should be paid before the rich bondholders and stockholders were considered."

"How does Judge Gresham stand on the question of the free coinage of silver?" Mr. Peffer was asked.

"I don't know," was the reply. "That is the great question with us and one that must be settled in advance of all others. But as it is the people's question, and as Judge Gresham has always shown the proper understanding of and sympathy with the people's interests, we have faith that he will treat it fairly and throw his influence wisely and justly. Mr. Cleveland will start well by patting Judge Gresham at the head of his Cabinet."

Senator Voorhees, of Indiana, said: "No cleaner man than Judge Gresham can be found in this country. His appointment would insure a great personality at the head of the State Department and a fearless foreign policy. It would not be regarded as a political appointment at all. On all great questions of principle or policy now before the public mind I know Judge Gresham to be a Democrat of the Jeffersonian school, although he does not bear that name. I believe his appointment would be well received in Indiana by all parties."

Congressman E. V. Brookshire, of Indiana, said: "Judge Gresham is one of the ablest men in the country and will do great credit to the new Administration. I have heard many expressions of opinion to-day regarding Mr. Gresham's selection, and I find that nearly all Democrats agree with me in praising the President's choice. It would be difficult to overestimate the importance of Judge Gresham in the recent election, and I feel sure that he swung a large number of independents into the Democratic column who could not have been induced to vote the Democratic ticket by any one else in the country. In my own campaign in Indiana I found this to be true. Gresham's support of the Democratic ticket fairly dazed the Republicans, and no other one influence counted for half as much in determining the vote of the State. Judge Gresham as a man is able, dignified and courteous. He will make an ideal Cabinet officer, and is destined to be one of the most popular men in the Administration.

Congressman Brown, of Indiana, said: "Judge Gresham is one of the ablest men in the country, and his selection as Secretary of State will meet with almost universal favor among Indiana Democrats. The criticism which might be made that he was only a newcomer in the Democratic party is pretty far fetched. I do not believe that he was ever anything but a Democrat in principle on all important questions that divide the two parties."

Congressman Bynum, of Indiana, said: "The selection of Judge Gresham as a Cabinet officer will be received with great favor by the majority of Democrats in my State. A small faction will oppose his appointment, but I think leading Democrats will indorse the choice. Judge Gresham, in my opinion, will make an able Cabinet officer. His appointment will strengthen the Democratic party in Indiana."

Congressman Castle, of Minnesota, said: "If Mr. Cleveland intends to recognize the independent element which supported him he could not have done better than to select Judge Gresham. He is an able man, and Mr. Cleveland will take no risk in appointing him to any office within his gift."

[From the Chicago Herald—Dem.]

His appointment is a master stroke of good politics and good sense. Fortunate in his whole public career and in public appreciation of his character, Judge Gresham is also to be congratulated upon the impression that he has made upon the great Democrat who is to become President next month—an impression which the *Herald* is glad to say is shared by Democrats everywhere. In his Cabinet appointments so far Mr. Cleveland has made no mistake. The presence of Judge Gresham in that body will hasten the dissolution of the party of prejudice and plunder and exert a prodigious influence in behalf of universal democracy and good government.

Do You Want a Public Office?

There are 180,000 offices within the gift of the new Administration, and now is the time for those seeking public employment to take proper steps to secure one of these lucrative positions. All who are interested should at once send for a copy of the United States Blue Book. Handsomely bound in cloth. Price, 75 cents, post paid. Order now, address the Business Manager of the OBSERVER, Fayetteville, N. C.

WRITE to Miss S. A. Tillinghast, 425 N. Bloodworth Street, Raleigh, N. C., for any information you wish about the ELECTROPOISE She can refer you to many of its friends.

Gov. Holt on the University.

Among our public institutions of North Carolina there is none that brings to our people a larger harvest of blessings than the State University. For nearly a century it has existed as the chief glory and best possession of the State. Other public institutions, for the restraint and punishment of criminals, or for the care and support of the deaf and dumb, and blind, and the insane, have necessarily made heavy draughts upon the treasury, giving our people in return the satisfaction which comes from the performance of a humane Christian duty. But the University, through the bounty of philanthropists, and by wise and prudent financial administration, has added to the wealth of the State year by year, until it now embraces more than a half a million dollars in property, of which not twenty-five thousand dollars came from the State treasury. The University is the best business investment ever made by the State. But what words can express, or what figures describe the value of the service rendered by this institution for nearly a century, the service of training and guiding for each generation those incalculable human forces, character and intellect, which are greater than all the material wealth, and which are essential everywhere to the maintenance of society, and the preservation of civil and religious liberty. In the darkness of the Revolution, before the day of liberty had yet dawned, our ancestors framed the constitution of the State, and with wisdom amounting to prescience built the foundation of the University upon the rock of the Constitution. * * *

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE CHURCH COLLEGES.

Eight years ago, as a member of the House of Representatives from Alamance county, it was my privilege to aid in making an appropriation for the support of the University. No act of my public life was animated by a stronger desire to promote the welfare of North Carolina, or guided by a clearer vision as to what was best for her interests. It was declared by some at that time that the success of the University would be the destruction of the colleges. These prophesies are happily unfulfilled, as I then declared they would be. During the eight years that have elapsed, every church college has increased its endowment fund, its equipment for instruction, and the number of the students. The conflict between these institutions and the University is entirely imaginary. Each helps the other by stimulating friends to greater energy and philanthropy, as well as by stirring up among the people a wider and a deeper interest in higher education. When the University has a thousand students, every church college will have twice as many as now. The State of North Carolina needs a University quite as fully as any denomination within its borders needs a college. The whole is greater than any of its parts. Let us have both colleges and the University, and let it be understood that church and State are, and forever must be, separate and distinct not only in government but also in education. It would be an outrage, on the one hand, for the State to obstruct or hinder the groth of a church college; and the church colleges, on the other hand, should regard the University, not as a hostile rival, but as a friend and co-worker in education, precisely as the State government should be regarded by the churches as a friend and co-worker in maintaining society. My friendship for church colleges is indicated by the fact that I am a member of the Board of Trustees, and, for a long time, both of the executive committee, and of the finance committee of Davidson College. I am loyal to the college of my church, and I am loyal to the University of my State.

The University is a State institution as fully as the penitentiary, the asylum, the legislature, or the courts, and it deserves from the State the same wise and fostering care. It is managed by a Board of Trustees, elected by the legislature, and its management is open to public investigation, criticism and correction. I am happy to say that its management is free from bias, prejudice, or prepossession, political, social, local or religious. The youth of the State are cordially welcome to its fine opportunities for culture, regardless of whether they be rich or poor, Democrats, Republicans, or populists, Baptists, Methodists, Catholics, Hebrews, Friends, Christians, Lutherans, Episcopalians, or Presbyterians.

THE NEEDS OF THE UNIVERSITY.

The University is doing its full duty by the State. It now has 300 students, and its fame is extending over the Union. But the State is not doing its duty by the University. It has always been my ambition as a public man, and as a private citizen to aid in promoting the best interests of our people, and in developing our native State, and there is nothing that appeals so strongly to my sense of duty, or to my conception of what is best for North Carolina, than the development of the University. This development should be effected by the aid of the State, which cannot always expect philanthropists to do her work. Such departments are as essential to a great University should be added to the Institution. Among these are a department of Normal Instruction for the training of male teachers, and a department of Pharmacy for the training of pharmacists. There is no institution in North Carolina for the training of white male teachers, although provision is made for the training of white female teachers, and also for the training of colored teachers of both sexes. There is a serious gap in our educational system, as is pointed out by our wise and faithful Superintendent of Public instruction. I cordially endorse his suggestion that a chair of Normal Instruction be established at the University for the training of white male teachers. Such an arrangement, by utilizing departments of instruction in other branches already existing at the University, will not only provide at small expense suitable normal training for teachers, but will give to this profession the power, the enthusiasm, the culture, and the ambition that spring from a great University. I have rejoiced to see the influence of the University steadily exerted in behalf of popular education and I am confident that such a department would find there a welcome home. The University should be both the head and heart of our educational system.

A Chair of Pharmacy at the University and a small laboratory, both sustained at very little expense would suffice to establish, in connection with the other existing departments a thoroughly equipped school of Pharmacy. The importance of such a school is universally recognized. The necessity of technical training for pharmacists is established by the laws of our State; and the only question is whether scores of our young men shall be forced annually to go elsewhere for instruction which could be given here quite as efficiently. This profession too would be much aided by the broad University culture, as well as by technical training.

I consider it the proper policy of our State to group its professional schools at the University. Such an arrangement gains both in economy and power. We have already schools of medicine, of law and of engineering at the University. Let there be added schools of pharmacy and of normal instruction.

The number of students at the University is already too large to be accommodated in the present buildings, and there are sure indications of a large increase next year. There is an imperative need of a new domitory, and I earnestly recommend its immediate erection. There is need also of a small building, isolated from the others, to serve as an infirmary, where the sick may be provided with suitable comforts and nursing.

The large property now existing at the University should be put in perfect repair. The State must see to it that buildings donated by philanthropists are not allowed to decay for lack of roofs. Such material comforts and conveniences as are now ranked among the decent arrangements of life must be provided for the choicest youth of the State, while they are receiving intellectual, physical and moral culture that would do credit to any University in America. It is the plain duty of the State to repair all its buildings at the University, and to supply them with water, lights and other conveniences essential to health and decency. Doubtless the institution has other needs. If so, they should be supplied.

Let the State perform its duty to the University. There is reason to believe that this institution is entering upon a noble career of enlarged honor and usefulness; that it will grow and expand until it becomes again the great Southern University. Its halls will be filled with hundreds of students from our sister States, and it will be the centre of Southern culture and refinement.

Every consideration demands that we pursue no narrow nor niggardly policy in dealing with this noble institution; nor is it less our sworn duty, for the Constitution commands us to support and maintain the University.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Reported by our Special Correspondent.]

RALEIGH, Feb'y 14, 1893.

Next day after my letter the vote on the appropriation bill for the World's Fair was reconsidered. It was discussed with much ability by Messrs. Watson, of Forsyth, Jones, of Caldwell, and others who favored the bill. The bill was in substance as follows: That the contiugent act of the Assembly of 1891 appropriating $25,000 be ratified, and in addition an appropriation of $15,000 be made for the display of North Carolina's products at the World's Fair at Chicago. Mr. Lillington, a Republican, brought forth bursts of applause from a Democratic House and the galleries by his broadminded speech in favor of a large appropriation, so that North Carolinians could be proud of their State. We are sorry that so many Democratic members are cast in the shade by a Republican! The bill finally passed its 3rd reading after being amended by knocking off the additional $15,000; so the act of '91 is simply ratified, and the Senate having passed it almost unanimously, the board of managers from North Carolina can draw $25,000, less such sums as have already been drawn.

A bill has passed its 2nd reading in the Senate appropriating $15,000 for the State Normal School at Greensboro. There has been a considerable stir about the creation of the new county or Scotland—the county proposed to be cut off from Richmond and Robeson counties. The bill introduced by Mr. Cook, to incorporate the city of Fayetteville passed its 3rd reading in the House.

A very just act has been passed concerning the issuing of summons for a party in another county. Before such summons can be issued in either criminal or civil suits, the person applying for such summons must first deposit with the justice of the peace an amount sufficient to defray the expenses of the party from the distant county in comfort to the place desired. A bill to incorporate the Bank of Commerce, has been considered: place of location, Southport or Wilmington; capital stock $25,000, maxium $49,999. Mr. Jones, of Caldwell, objected to a clause in the bill, and on his motion, it was re-referred to the committee. The clause spoken of was that this bank shall have all the privileges that any other bank in the State has ever had—such being entirely too broad, including bank charters of the past and present at one sweep.

On Friday at about 1 o'clock, while the House was in session, it was whispered among the members that a fire was raging down street; and in a moment groups of members could be seen huddling around the lobby windows gazing out on the scene. As was expected, in a moment, "Mr. Speaker, I move that this House do now adjourn." Many of our legislators are from places where there are no fire engines, and such an opportunity as this was not to be missed. Eager eyes spoke the wish of all as to the vote, but when Mr. Jones, Caldwell called for the ayes and noes, the vote showed a body of men eager for the transaction of the State's business. The motion was overwhelmingly lost. The House proceeded to the transaction of business, granting leave of absence to some gentlemen! and another motion to adjourn rang out through the lawmaking hall. This time the ayes and noes were not called, and the motion prevailed by an overwhelming majority; in a moment every seat was empty, and our lawmakers were close at hand witnessing the conflagration! To satisfy the curiosity of my reader who may be inquiring to himself, "what about the fire?" I will say, there was no great devastation—only one warehouse with 50 bales of cotton, and part of a dwelling burned.

Next day, the bill for the protection of women and minors in cotton and woolen factories was postponed till Thursday next. This bill provides that women and minors shall not be compelled to work more than an average of 11 hours per day, any one requiring more, being liable to indictment. Mr. Cook and others wished action on the bill postponed until they could hear from their constituents in regard to the matter. Since our last, another dog bill has been introduced in the House, and with the degree of fate, irrevocably fixed to the table. Bills which touch private rights long existing, dog bills, working hour bills and homestead bills, will make ambition's day *brief*, for many of our members; for the seats "that now know them will know them no more!" The Homestead bill on last Friday was discussed at length.

The bill provides that there shall be no exemption against wilful injury to person, property or character; or against any one who furnishes materials for building purposes or against the laborer suing for his wages. There is great opposition to the feature which provides that the wife's signature and concurrence shall not be necessary to the validity of a conveyance. Mr. Starnes, of Buncombe, has offered an amendment, that such shall be required. Another amendment is that the privy examination of the wife shall not be necessary.

The more conservative, and those who have had greatest experience in politics, say the passage of the bill may mean the overthrow of the democratic party in North Carolina. Those in favor of the bill argue that this assembly will not be held responsible for the passage of the bill, inasmuch as the *people will vote on the question, and their decision being final, the result will rest on their own shoulders.* This is not a good argument; for, this assembly being democratic, their action will be considered by the people of North Carolina as an index of democratic policy for the future, and therefore the continuance or overthrow of the democratic party rests upon the question whether or not the people will endorse their action at the polls, and *the people will not* do this for these reasons: first, so many are involved, and the homestead bill will either ruin such persons or will excite such fears that they will oppose it; again, it touches the *home* of that great "power behind the throne" of the sovereign poll—the women of North Carolina, and their appeals to their husbands will make an overwhelming majority against the measure. The advantages that may come to the people are only *in the prospective;* the disadvantages will begin their work immediately upon the ratification of the bill. The bill is a good measure; but just now, when the eye of 3rd partyits and republicans are with one accord scrutinizing our every act, and there is the greatest danger of their uniting and overwhelming us in the next election, the passage of this bill would, we think, be an exceedingly impolitic and unwise act.

Discussion on this bill is going on as I write. If the question had been put to the House last Friday, it would have passed by a three-fifths vote (which vote is necessary on a bill to amend the constitution); but there has since Friday, been a growing spirit against the bill, and we predict it will not pass.

A bill has been introduced, based on a proposition made by the authorities of the Wilmington and Weldon Ry Co. The bill proposes that the W. & W. Ry Co, shall pay North Carolina for attorney's fees, &c., $7,500, relinquish all exemptions, and pay two years' back taxes on all branch roads. This has been reported unfavorably by the committee. Another proposition has been made by the joint legislative committee, to-wit: that the back taxes for 3 years on all kinds of property of said Ry Co. branch and main lines be paid. The Ry Co. are opposed to this; and thus far, things are in a greatly unsettled condition. It is claimed by those opposing the Ry interest that it proposes to pay to the city of Wilmington only one-tenth of one per cent. of the back taxes due the city. A warm debate is anticipated on any bill that shall come up on the subject.

The social circles of the city have about suspended ante-lent festivities. Last Friday night last Metropolitan Hall was crowded to its utmost for the amateur performance of the Mascot, by the city talent, a few outsiders being in the chorus. The entertainment was a fine success, pronounced by the greatest critics in the city, the best amateur performance they had ever seen.

Last night the Governor gave a public reception which was largely attended by legislators and the beauty of the city. It can but have a good effect for legislators to be thrown in the society of lovely woman; the appropriations for the education of the women of North Carolina will be more liberal, &c., and laws altogether more conservative.

As I close the *vehement* eloquence of an anti-homestead bill man is ringing through the hall. The House does not seem to enjoy it, judging by the number of newspapers I see open before their indifferent looking countenances. S. S. J.

Points for Legislators.

Wilmington Messenger.]

That some important legislation is needed in North Carolina there can be doubt. We would say now that some things need mending, as follows:

1. Do not tax knowledge. Wipe out the tax on books. It bears hard upon many a young, worthy, studious, aspiring man. Do not oppress him or older persons who seek knowledge, Do not place an embargo on education.

2. Do not tax small incomes. It is not right, for in taxing them you tax labor, and that is wrong. It is a bid for idleness. The law taxing all over $1,000 is a bad law unworthy of an enlightened and just people. That sum and more is barely a living to those who live in towns and cities, and a scant living at that often. The income tax is all right when it is really on incomes from property and investments and money lent. But to put it upon the labor of earnest, industrious workmen is neither humane nor just. A tax on incomes should not be upon sums less than $2,000. The Democrats in the Congress will hardly support a bill taxing incomes for sums under $5,000.

3. The Homestead Law is not right. It is a bill for rascality and fraud and is unjust to all creditors. It has worked badly and been a source of much corruption. It is an injury to the State because it is a shield and protection for scoundrels. It is a law that discriminates against all worthy, energetic, industrious young men who have not inherited or accumulated property. The law has been tried, and the most intelligent and reliable people who have watched its operations know that it has failed in the best ends aimed at, while fostering designing rascals and rogues. It ought to be repealed, and the Legislature ought to take steps to submit the question of an amendment of the State Constitution to the people. With bad laws to oppress the worthy and to help the undeserving who are without honesty it is not a matter for surprise when it is seen how many excellent and meritorious young men hie them to other States.

4. There is another matter that badly needs modifying. It is the vicious system of allowing preferred creditors when a man goes into bankruptcy either honestly or dishonestly. It works a wrong upon other persons who are as much involved as those who are preferred. It is not 'toting fair,,' and is very unequal in its operations. All creditors should be put by the law on the same footing. This matter is certainly worthy of the close consideration of enlightened legislators and of a discerning public. Do everything to promote industry and honesty and nothing in the way of legislation to encourage laziness and rascality.

Items from Davidson College.

Correspondence of the Observer.]

Gov. Holt will deliver the annual oration before the philantrophic and the Eumenean Literary Societies at our next Commencement. The annual sermon before the Y. M. C. A. will be delivered by Rev. Dr. E. H. Barnett, of Atlanta, Ga.

A series of services will be conducted in the Presbyteran Church at this place, beginning on Tuesday the 7th inst, and will continue for a week or perhaps longer. Our pastor, Rev. A. T. Graham, is expecting Rev. Mr. McClure, of Wilmington, to assist him in these services.

Prof. Rayhill, a noted Elocutionist from Illinois, has been here for several weeks teaching and drilling a class in that important art. He also taught a class here last year, and expects to continue to visit us annually. His style of Elocution is liked very much by the students.

Our Literary Societies are doing excellent work now. The following is a list of the officers of the societies for the term: In the Philadelphia Society, E. S. Tillinghast, president; C. E. Hodgin, vice president; A. G. Little, secretary; W. D. DeVane, first supervisor; G. W. Hall, second supervisor; W. C. Brown first critic, J. D. Arnold, second critic. In the Eumanean Society: V. R. Gaston, president; J. A. Clofelter, vice president; C. A. Cathey, secretary; Jno. L. Douglas, reviewer.

The 22d of Feb. will be observed as a holiday here this year, at which time the members of the Junior class will deliver orations. This is a new feature in our college work, and one which we think will prove very profitable. No one will deny that oratory is too much neglected in our college. Davidson is giving more time and attention to this department of work than formerly. Within the next two months all the members of both the Junior and Senior classes will be required to deliver an original oration before the public, in addition to the regular weekly exercises in the Literary Societies.

H. E. C.

Warming up to the Work.

We are getting nicely warmed up in our work of supplying all the accessories of a comfortable home at prices which place them within reach of all.

No better value was ever offered to the people than "PERFECTION" FLOUR at $5.50 per barrel. It is not only the *best* Flour sold, but the *cheapest* as well. Hundreds now use it. Everybody should. Then our line of

Fancy and Family Groceries.

No Finer Stock was ever shown here.

All standard quality goods, fresh and attractive. We invite all to come and inspect for themselves.

We continue to make a special feature of the jobbing trade, and are offering all goods carried by us at prices so low as to incur the displeasure of competitors, but winning the grateful remembrance of the buyer.

Q. K. NIMOCKS & CO.,
78 PERSON STREET,
CORNER STORE OPPOSITE SEDBERRY'S.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 2, 1893.

A. E. RANKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS
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Fertilizers, Wagons and Carts.

WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR SPRING STOCK OF

Fertilizer and Composting Chemicals.

We will sell our old brands and add some new brands to our list. In addition to

Gibbs & Co.'s High Grade Ammoniated Phosphate, Old Dominion Guano, Farmers' Friend Chemicals, Acid Phosphate and German Kanite we have added Lister's Celebrated Blend and Bone Cotton Guano.

If there is any one who has not used our

ALBEMARLE FLOUR,

do not deprive yourself this comfort any longer, there is no flour better, *and is always the same*, and cheap enough. Our "GOLDEN SHEAF" BRAND is not quite so fancy, but is a splendid flour for general use, very nutritious and is reliable. No flour ever run more uniform.

We will receive next week a fresh car load of "OLD HICKORY" WAGONS and CARTS including all sizes and styles. Everybody knows that there is nothing on wheels more reliable than the Old Hickory.

Fayetteville, N. C., Jan'y 19, 1893.

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Lameness
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Soreness
Catarrh
Bruises
Burns
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Female Complaints
Rheumatism
AND ALL
Inflammation

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PILES. POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT.

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Does a General Banking Business,
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OTTERBURN LITHIA WATER—40 cents per gallon at King Bro.'s.

To the Ladies!

We have just received a beautiful line of
Imported Crepe and Tissue Papers
IN FIFTY SHADES.
We will send to any lady sending us her address an 80-page book on Art and Decoration in Tissue paper, illustrating the many artistic uses of Crepe and Tissue paper, with full directions for making all kinds of decorative articles and paper flowers.
Very respectfully,
A. J. PEMBERTON & CO.
Oct. 20, 1892—tf

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DRS. MARSH & HIGHSMITH,
Office N. E. Corner Market Square,
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11—10—92

S. H. MacRAE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Office over McDuffie's Drug Store.
10—6, 92—tf

ED. R. McKETHAN,
Attorney at Law,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
☞ Office in Sheriff's building.
10—6, 92—6m

THOS. M. HUNTER, D. D. S.,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country.
OFFICE:
North-east corner Market Square.
April 29, 1880. tf

G. B. PATTERSON, D. D. S.,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

After 6 years experience offer his professional services to the citizens of Fayetteville and surrounding country. Office up-stairs over Bank of Fayetteville. N B. Hayes' Hypnotic used for the painless extraction of teeth.

E. L. CLARK,
GROCERY and FAMILY SUPPLY STORE,
CORNER HAY AND WINSLOW STREETS
(Opposite Short-Cut Depot).
COUNTRY PRODUCE
BOUGHT AND SOLD,
Fresh Meats, Etc.
GOODS DELIVERED FREE OF CHARGE TO ALL PARTS OF THE CITY AND HAYMOUNT.
7—17, 92.

None Better to be Found.
What? Fine Juicy Mountain Beef.
Where? At N. Ingram's Stall No. 6, at the Market House!
Constantly receiving car loads of *FINE MOUNTAIN CATTLE*
Orders promptly filled and with free delivery.
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On January 22nd, 1893, the second term of the old school **PEACE** Institute will begin. Thorough Courses, new pianos, and remarkably able Conductors of Music, Art, Literary Departments.
Send for catalogue to
JAS. DINWIDDIE, M. A.,
Raleigh, N. C.
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King Bro.'s sell Trusses of the latest paterns.

THE CBSERVER.

E. J. HALE, Jr., General Business Manager.

FAYETTEVILLE N. C.

THURSDAY.....FEBRUARY 16, 1893.

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Weekly six months (in advance)..... 1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

Advertisements will be inserted for $1.00 per square (one inch) for the first and fifty cents for each subsequent publication. Four weeks constitute a month

Contracts for advertising for any space or time may be made at the office of the OBSERVER, or by correspondence.

☞ The Editors of this paper will in no wise be responsible for the views expressed by correspondents.

TOWN AND COUNTY.

INDEX TO NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
SAVED HER LIFE.
JAMES M. LAMB—Panseys.
A. S. HUSKE—Tenney's Candies.

On account of the big freshet in the river very few shad are coming into market.

The F. I. L. I. Company will parade and have a target practice next Wednesday evening. It will be a real treat as they have not been out before in several months.

Water Works Construction.

A portion, six car loads, of piping for use in the construction of the city's Water-Works are to hand, having been transported here by the C. F. & Y. V. R. R. Co.

The Late Mr. Worth.

In our notice, last week of Mr. J. A. Worth's death, it was stated that he was born in Randolph. This was incorrect. He was born in Guilford. Omission, also, was made to include Mrs. Anders, of Bladen, among his living children.

Dr. Lilly's Return.

It is with great pleasure that we note the return home of Dr. H. W. Lilly after two months absence in Boston, and New York, where he has been for his health. Dr. Lilly has gained considerably in weight and looks the picture of health.

Evangelist Fife Going to Baltimore.

The Charlotte *Observer* of Saturday says: Evangelist Fife leaves Monday for Baltimore, where he will be with Moody for a week or ten days. He received a letter from Mr. Moody yesterday, asking him to take charge of a Gospel tent at Chicago during the World's Fair, but this he will decline, doing so on account of pressing engagements in the South.

Lincensed to Teach.

The following persons were examined by the County Superintendent of Instruction and received licenses to teach:

Whites—J. D. Larkins, Fayetteville; N. C. Marsh, Alderman; R. A. Parish, Inverness; Mrs. S. J. Smith, Vass; Mrs. Mary Monroe, Carmichael; Miss Mattie Brown, Cedar Creek; W. G. Wright, Fayetteville.

Colored—Peter Carver, Alderman; Robt. Williams, Fayetteville; Jas. E. Culbreth, Kingsbury; Emma H. Ferguson, Fayetteville; Thos. H. Williams, Fayetteville; Chellia L. Martin, Vander; Robt. R. Gray, Fayetteville; Alice V. Melvin, Cedar Creek.

A Pleasant Event.

The Reception and Tea given by Mr. and Mrs. W. N. Williams to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Broadfoot last Thursday night was one of the pleasantest social events of the season.

Mrs. Williams and Mrs. Broadfoot were assisted in receiving by Mrs. Bryant of Mt. Airy, Mrs. Bidgood, Mrs. E. L. Pemberton, Mrs. J. A. Hodges, Miss Emma Murchison and Miss Janie Williams. About half past ten an elegant repast was served after which the time passed rapidly away in pleasant converse until 12 o'clock when all went home.

Fertilizer Analysis for 1893.

Bulletin No. 88 of the Experiment Station already issued contains all analysis of fertilizers taken during the past year, both spring and fall. The valuation used in the calculation as those which will be adopted for the coming season, and are, for Available phosphate acid 5 cents per lb.; for Amonia 15 cents (13 cents for 1992); and Potash 5 cents per lb. Analysis for 1893 of new samples will be issued every two weeks, and will be sent to only those who apply. Once application only is needed for the bulletins. Apply on postal card to Dr. H. B. Battle, Director, Raleigh, N. C.

Dr. W. F. Faison.

We are informed that Dr. W. F. Faison, of Jersey City, will remove to this city about the 25th inst., to engage in the practice of his profession. This announcement will give pleasure to his many friends in this section, for Dr. Faison during his six years absence from his native county has succeeded in establishing a reputation in the North that doubly endears him to his home people. For the past four years he has been on the surgical staff of one of the largest hospitals in the State of New Jersey, and has also been assistant surgeon of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Jersey City. We welcome him to our midst, and wish him success in his new field of labor.

Death of Frank McGregor.

We take the following from the Waco, Texas, *Day-Globe*, Friday, February 3rd:

The entire commuuity will sympathize with Dr. and Mrs. G. C. McGregor in the death of their son, Mr. Frank McGregor, aged thirty years, which occurred on his ranch near Haskell, on Sunday last, of pneumonia. The remains will reach Waco to-day at 3:40 P. M., and be met at the depot by relatives and friends, the interment being in Oakwood cemetery. All friends and acquaintances are invited to attend the services. Frank McGregor leaves a wife. He was a young man of exemplary business habits, of sterling personal characteristics and his early death, with a promising career before him, will certainly be mourned by a very large circle of friends and acquaintances.

The subject of the above notice is the grand-son of Malcolm McGregor, formerly of Puppy-Creek, in Cumberland county, who some thirty-odd years ago moved to Texas with his family.

Rose—Morgan.

That was a beautiful wedding which took place on Tuesday night at the First Presbyterian Church in this city. We suppose it would be called a Pink Wedding, the pink dresses of the greater number of the bridesmaids and the pink of the prominent lamp shades imparting to the scene a delightful glow of that restful color. And it was a splendid company of Fayetteville's best young blood that fitly stood up with the lovely bride and her well chosen husband.

It was the marriage of Miss Jeannie Rose, daughter of our distinguished townsman, the Honorable George M. Rose, to Mr. B. Arthur Morgan, of Greenville, South Carolina, a rising young lawyer of that city.

The church was well lighted, and decorated for the occasion with great taste. The pulpit was removed, and in its place was a raised dais upon which the pink bridesmaids stood, bearing short candles, their cavaliers standing behind them.

The music, under the direction of Leader Novitzky, was elaborate, and very fine of course.

The bride was given away by her father, and the ceremony was performed by her uncle, the Rev. John Rose.

Many prominent persons were in attendance from abroad, among whom were noticed President Dr. Lash, of the C. F. & Y. V. Railway, of which the bride's father is Attorney and her grandfather the honored Secretary and Treasurer; Mr. J. P. Hodges, of Little River Academy, and others.

Following were the attendants:

Mr. R. L. Ambler and Miss Hattie Sutton.

Mr. A. S. Rose and Miss Mary Haigh.

Mr. B. A. Haywood and Miss Fanny Blake, Spartanburg.

Mr. H. G. Thackston and Miss Nellie Morrison.

Mr. T. M. Rose and Miss Laura Glover.

Mr. Duncan Rose and Miss Sallie Dye.

Mr. J. A. Moore and Miss Kate McKethan.

Mr. S. H. Strange and Miss Lelia Santos, (New York.)

Mr. T. H. Whitted and Miss Georgia Borden, Goldsboro.

A splendid collation was served at the bride's home on Haymount after the ceremony to relatives and the attendants.

The presents were numerous and costly, especially so was that of the members of the Presbyterian Church, a handsome set of silver candelabra, and that of the Church choir (of which Miss Rose was a leading member), a magnificent Onyx clock.

The happy pair left in a special car on the C. F. & Y. V. night train about 3 o'clock yesterday morning for Greenville, South Carolina, their future home.

A Loss to Fayetteville.

Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Hodges, two of the most charming society people of this city, leave Fayetteville, on Wednesday next, for their new home in Wilmington. Dr. Hodges is as everybody knows an accomplished physician, and his wife, besides being endowed with more than her share of the graces that adorn the loveliest of her sex, is gifted with real merit as an amateur painter in oil.

Dr. Hodges, who is not only a writer of reputation but possesses decided oratorical powers, goes to take charge, in association with Dr. R. D. Jewett, of the North Carolina Medical Journal—the first number of which excellent periodical, greatly improved in appearance under its new management, has been received by us.

It is unnecessary to commend these delightful people to our neighbors in Wilmington. for they already have many friends there. It is a subject of more than passing regret that occasion has arisen when the two communities are unable to join hands in their view of an event which so nearly concerns one of their families.

I. O. O. F.

The following officers was duly installed for Cross Creek Lodge, No. 4, I. O. O. F., at a meeting on the 24th of Jany, 1893, by Deputy Grand Master W. D. Gaster:

H. L. Cook, N. G.
C. E. Pierce, V. G.
A. H. Watson, R. S. N. G.
W. G. Hall, L. S. V. G.
W. J. Boone, R. S. V. G.
W. T. Sloan, L. S. V. G.
C. G. Cain, Warden.
J. A. Nicholson, Conductor.
E. J. McGilvary, R. S. S.
A. P. Everett, L. S. S.
J. A. Benoy. I. G.
Jon. Hollingsworth, O. G.
H. L. Hall, Chaplain.

These officers are all earnestly requested to attend regularly.

Complimentary German.

The german complimentary to Mr. and Mrs. Andrew Broadfoot, which took place at the Hotel LaFayette last Friday night eclipsed all former ones for its brilliancy, and the pleasure and genuine enthusiasm evinced by all. The costumes were magnificent and the young ladies radiant with beauty.

Excellent music was furnished by the F. I. L. I. orchestra.

The following couples participated:

Mrs. Andrew Broadfoot, white brocade silk, lace, and pearl ornaments. Mr. Andrew Broadfoot.

Mrs. R. W. Bidgood, Nile green crepe de chene, pink girdle. Mr. J. A. Moore, leader.

Mr. and Mrs. Jerome.

Miss Georgie Borden, crimson cashmere and velvet, black jet. Mr. T. J. Whitted.

Mrs. W. A. Bryan, Mt. Airy, N. C. Mr. A. B. Williams, Jr.

Mrs. W. N. Williams, white faille silk; diamonds. Mr. Archie Wightman.

Miss Laura Glover. Mr. H. J. Marsh.

Miss Santos, of Norfolk, Va., red silk bengaline, diamonds. Mr. Ed. McKethan.

Miss Hattie C. Sutton, white silk, lace and diamonds. Mr. Jno. Underwood.

Miss Fannie Blake, Spartanburg, S. C., white crepe de chine; pearls. Mr. Hector McGeachy.

Miss Alberta McDuffie, cream crepe de chine, empire gown; diamonds. Mr. W. M. Glover.

Miss Laura Kyle, yellow silk; hyacinths. J. C. Thomson, Jr.

Miss Mary S. MacRae. Mr. H. M. Pemberton.

Miss Mamie Haigh, yellow silk; natural flowers. Mr. W. G. Moore.

Miss Covington, pink bengaline silk, feather trimmings. Mr. Morgan Turrentine.

Miss Dora Hawley, white crepe de chine; white hyacinths. Mr. Jno. H. Robinson, Jr.

Miss Laura R. Pemberton, pale blue brocade silk, empire gown; diamonds. Mr. Jno. D. Williams, Jr., Jr.

Miss Morrison, white silk. Mr. W. F. Leak.

Miss Marion A. Mallett, white silk; hyacinths. Mr. F. B. Kyle.

Miss Nellie Haigh. Mr. W. H. Slocomb.

Miss Laura Banks, pale blue albatross, black trimmings. Mr. S. H. Strange.

Miss Minnie Maddera. Mr. Jno. Ledbetter.

Miss Bert Watson, heliotrope silk. Mr. Chas. L. Scott.

Miss Maggie G. McNeill. Mr. Marsden Haigh.

Miss Nellie Matthews, white gause, and rubies. Mr. R. B. King.

Miss Eva Allen, blue silk. Mr. Will. C. Dodson.

Miss Nellie Pemberton, yellow silk; natural flowers. Mr. Eugene Gorham.

Mr. J. H. Myrover.

The people of Fayetteville will learn with sincere regret that our former townsman, Mr. J. H. Myrover, has suffered so much on account of impaired eyesight that he has been compelled to sever his connection with the *Charlotte Observer*. It is to be hoped that a brief rest will enable him to place his brilliant talents once more at the service of the State.

People and their Movements.

Sheriff Green of Harnett was in town yesterday.

Rev. J. S. Moody, of Rockland, Maine, is in the city.

Mr. J. P. Hodges, of Littte River, is a frequent visitor in our city.

Mr. J. A. Lambeth has returned from an extended trip down South.

We were pleased to see Mr. J. M. Hodges father of Dr. J. A. Hodges in the city Tuesday.

Dr. W. H. Moore, former paster of the Hay Street M. E. Church, was in the city last week.

Mrs. T. F. Moore has resigned her position as operator in the Western Union Co's office, though she will continue to reside here.

Mr. B. C. Pearce, a popular commercial traveler spent several days in town the past week.

Mr. Herbert Lutterloh, who we are sorry to state is in bad health is on a visit to his old home.

Miss Rebecca Haigh who has been on a very pleasant visit to friends in Wilmington has returned home.

Mrs. Roxana McNeill, of Little River Academy, was in town Friday attending the funeral af her brother, Mr. J. A. Worth.

The following gentlemen accompanied Mr. Benj. F. Morgan from South Carolina to attend his marriage. Dr. J. J. Morgan, and Messrs. R. L. Ambler, H. G. Hickston, and B. A. Haywood.

Mrs. C. N. Robinson left the city Monday for her home, Pensacola, Fla., and was accompanied by her mother, Mrs. U. C. Myrover and brother, Mr. Frank Myrover.

Next Attraction at the Opera House.

Not in a decade has the success of a comedy been so emphatic as "The Colonel" which will appear at the Opera House Tuesday night, Feb'y 21st. This charming play is replete with all that goes toward making a successful production. Bright, breezy wit and delightful humor scintilates everywhere, there is not a dull line in it; and merry fun reins supreme from the rise to the fall of the final curtain. Mr. Oscar P. Sisson, that favorite eccentric comedian, who is known from one end of the country to the other as a fun maker, is seen in a character which gives him every opportunity to show his artistic worth; and as "Jehosephat Gringlethorpe" he furnishes a feast of merriment. Josephine Florence Shepherd, daughter of Mrs. and the late W. J. Florence, gives him able support, and as this charming lady has inherited all the talent which graces her mother and lamented father, it can be surmised what character of work she displays. The company is an excellent one, and those wanting to see a clean, legitimate comedy well acted, would do well to see "The Colonel." —*Adv.*

Under the Shackles, With a Subsidised Press.

New York World.]

The friends of consolidation in Brooklyn are working well. What they ask now is only an opportunity to test the popular will. What good reason can there be for denying that? What democratic argument can be made against it?

No argument is made against it that does not begin by begging the question. A ring of politicians makes strenuous opposition and maintains considerable clamor in certain newspapers which are, as it were, under bonds of $50,000 each not to oppose the interests of the ring.

But they do not argue the matter. They assert that the people of the city do not want consolidation, and therefore that it would be a foolish and absurd thing to go to the trouble of requiring them to vote on the question. But the assertion of these deeply interested parties that the people do not want their condition to be bettered cannot be taken for proof. Why not give the people a chance to speak for themselves?

This is reasonable and it is democratic. Nothing else is democratic or convincing. Who are afraid? Who are putting obstacles in the way? What high public motive actuates them? Are they Democrats who would prevent a fair expression of the people's judgment? By what right does anybody call himself a democrat and assume to decide such a matter for the people instead of letting them decide it for themselves? If anything is undemocratic in a general sense or a party sense, such conduct is.

Give the people of Brooklyn a chance to speak for themselves on this question at the ballot-box. That is all that is asked.

COVINGTON, KY., Feb. 17, 1888.

POND'S EXTRACT CO.—"Having used Pond's Extract for a number of years, I fully endorse all you claim for it, but have used it successfully in a why I have never known you to recommend it in your advertisements. I have five children, and have used Pond's Extract with each one when teething, simply rubbing the swollen, fevered gums with it. It gives almost immediate relief, and seems to be so soothing, and evidently alleviates the pain. Please do not use my name publicly."

Captain Sweeney, U. S. A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb'y 13, 1893.

Democrats in Congress are far from being pleased with the financial outlook. The House Ways and Means committee made a favorable report of Representative Bynum's resolution authorizing an investigation of the charge publicly made that Secretary Foster had made a deal with certain New York bankers whereby he was to exchange at par for gold $5,000,000 of U. S. bonds. The fact that New York bankers are seldom philanthropists, and that they are known to be furnishing the treasury with gold caused many people to believe this charge; hence the necessity for an investigation. The public wants no secret juggling with the finances of the country. It is only fair to Secretary Foster and the present administration to say that they deny the charge of issuing or of having promised to issue bonds for gold. Still it is believed by some that Secretary Foster, who is now in New York, is there to break up the deal, because of the proposed investigation.

"Silver week" in the House and Senate amounted to nothing more substantial than to make it certain that no silver legislation would take place at the present session. It has been repeatedly stated here within the last ten days that President-elect Cleveland had said he would call an immediate extra session of the next Congress if the present failed to take some action that would stop the purchase of silver by the government, but now that Congress has by votes in both House and Senate given notice of its failure to take such action no one seems to be certain that an early session will be called, and there appears to be a doubt in the minds of quite a number of democrats as to whether Mr. Cleveland ever authorized those statements.

If Mr. Harrison's influence be strong enough to accomplish it the legislation necessary to the annexation of Hawaii is to be rushed through Congress. Mr. Harrison has decided to send a message to Congress recommending annexation and suggesting the terms to be contained in the legislation. To many this appears to be as hasty as was the action of Minister Stevens in establishing a protectorate, and it is certainly going to be done with much less to excuse it. It is assumed to be necessary for this government to endorse the action of Stevens, and that being done what occasion is there for hurrying annexation? It is well known that so long as Hawaii is under the protection of the American flag no European government will dare to interfere. There is a great big nigger concealed somewhere in this Hawaiian wood pile, and his feet will be exposed if there be no undue haste in the matter.

The talk of the republicans on the floors of Congress and in private, on the Pension question, is very different. Privately they admit that if something is not done to reduce them the payments will soon bankrupt the country, but on the floors of Congress they bitterly resist every attempt to reduce the amount paid. The House committee on Appropriations after careful consideration has recommended some amendments to the general Pension Appropriation bills, now being considered by the House, which would if they became laws save $30,000,000 a year, but the republicans are doing everything in their power to prevent the adoption of these amendments. One of the amendments provides for transferring the Pension bureau to the War Department and the detail of army officers to manage it, which would remove it from politics; others provide for a suspension of pensions paid to widows who were not married within five years after the close of the war; to those having a yearly income of $600 or more, and, except in cases of total disability, to alien non-residents.

Unless the republican Senate shall refuse to agree to amendments to the legislative and executive Appropriation bills which have already been passed by the House there will be some radical changes made here on the first of next July. The clerks in the departments will work eight hours instead of seven each day, and will have their annual leave of absence with pay cut down to 15 days. The departments will cease to close on account of the death of ex-officials, and Congress will no longer pay the big prices it has paid in the past for funeral expenses of members who died. Whatever may be said of these amendments they are in the line of democratic economy, and for that very reason they will probably be defeated in the Senate.

The difficulty the Panama Investigation committee has had in getting witnesses to testify has caused the suspicion to be general that influences are at work to prevent the truth being found out. The committee has now gone to New York to see if anything can be got out of the bankers who disbursed the money. Later they will go to Indiana to get ex-secretary Thompson's statement of what he did to earn his salary of $24,000 a year; also what he knows about other money spent.

Sorrows have accumulated upon the Administration to an extent greater perhaps than any other in the history of the country, writes the Washington correspondent of the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser*. The little son of President Pierce was killed in a railway accident on the trip from New Hampshire to the inauguration. Mr. Lincoln lost a son while he was President, and was assassinated at the beginning of his second term, and the same fate befell President Garfield. A number of distinguished people, including one or more Cabinet officers, were killed by an explosion of a cannon on board a ship on the Potomac during Mr. Tyler's Administration. No Administration, however, has had so many sad surroundings as the present one. It will be recalled that the house of Secretary Tracy was destroyed by fire and his wife and daughter were burned to death in the ruins. After a long illness the wife of Mr. Halford, the President's private secretary, died. While Mr. Blaine was Secretary of State his favorite son, Walker, was stricken down and never recovered, and soon after his retirement from the Cabinet, within a week or two, another son, Emmons Blaine, died almost without a moment's warning. His daughter, Mrs. Coppinger, also died while he was a member of the Cabinet, and one of his sisters. Secretary Windom, of the Treasury Department, while in New York to make a speech at a banquet died at the table. The chief usher at the Executive Mansion, Mr. Dinsmore, died within the the past year. In the President's own household sorrows came thick and fast. A sister of his wife has died within the past year or two. Mrs. Harrison, after patient suffering, breathed her last in the White House, and was followed a few days after by her venerable father.

There are few plays that have met with the artistic success of "The Colonel," that charming comedy which will be here next Tuesday night. Wherever it has been produced it has made a most decided hit. Dont miss seeing the merry play if you want an evening of pure unalloyed pleasure.—*Adv.*

There is no claim made for Ayer's Sarsaparilla which cannot be endorsed by scores of testimonials. This fact plainly proves that the blood is the source of most disorders and that Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best of blood-purifiers. Try it this month.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

Saved Her Life.

Mrs. C. J. WOOLDRIDGE, of Wortham, Texas, saved the life of her child by the use of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

"One of my children had Croup. The case was attended by our physician, and was supposed to be well under control. One night I was startled by the child's hard breathing, and on going to it found it strangling. It had nearly ceased to breathe. Realizing that the child's alarming condition had become possible in spite of the medicines given, I reasoned that such remedies would be of no avail. Having part of a bottle of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral in the house, I gave the child three doses, at short intervals, and anxiously waited results. From the moment the Pectoral was given, the child's breathing grew easier, and, in a short time, she was sleeping quietly and breathing naturally. The child is alive and well to-day, and I do not hesitate to say that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral saved her life."

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Prompt to act, sure to cure

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Karl's Clover Root, the new Blood Purifier, gives freshness and clearness to the complexion and cures constipation. 25c., 50c. and $1. Sold by A. J. Cook & Co.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box.

For Sale by B. E. Sedberry, & Son, Fayetteville, N. C.

A Million Friends.

A friend in need is a friend indeed, and not less than one million people have found just such a friend in Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Coughs and Colds. If you have never used this Great Cough Medicine, one trial will convince you that it has wonderful curative powers in all diseases of throat, Chest and Lungs. Each bottle is guaranteed to do all that is claimed or money will be refunded. Trial bottles free at B. E. Sedberry & Son's Drug Store. Large bottles 50c. and $1.00.

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Sold by B. E. Sedberry & Son, Druggists.

Don't waste time, money, and health, trying every new medicine you may see advertised in the papers. If the cause of your trouble is in the blood, liver, stomach, or kidneys, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla at once, and be sure of a cure. Take no other.

IN MEMORIAM.

North Carolina has never had a truer son than JAMES MCKIMMON of Raleigh, who died in that city last week; nor, so far as the writer knows, has the world ever produced a better man in all that goes to make true manhood. He was a little brusque sometimes in his manners, but it was not the brusqueness of ungentleness, but rather the unstudied expression of a candid disposition which he himself would laugh at with his intimates when called to account for it. But his nature was as essentially gentle as the heart was brave that carried him with such high courage under the guidon of Manly's Battery and through all its bloody battles.

A graduate of the University, he possessed a well trained mind. A gentleman by inheritance and rearing, he was a natural gentleman also. Free from the vices of modern life, he was sincerely charitable towards those who possessed any of them, save those who, in his just eyes, nursed the sin of sins, hypocrisy. A straightforward man delighted his soul, and as it was in the companionship of such men that he found, outside his home, his chief joy, we must believe that these have shed the bitterest tears at his death.

PYTHIAN HALL, Feb'y 14, 1893.

WHEREAS, Through the inscrutable dispensation of the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, the mystic tie of Cumberland Lodge No. 5 Knights of Pythias is again broken, another link is missing, another new made grave has claimed its victim, our brother H. M. DEPO is dead; therefore

Resolved, That in his death this Lodge has lost a faithful member of generous nature, who was ever ready to respond to all demands of the order.

Resolved, That in respect to the memory of the departed, his chair, now vacant, be draped and the members wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be spread upon a memorial page in the minutes of the Lodge and a copy be furnished the FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER for publication.

J. W. ATKINSON,
JAS. A. BARNES,
J. N. EMMITT,
GEO. A. BURNS,
W. C. TROY,
Committee.

Fayetteville Cotton and Naval Stores Market

Good Middling	9
Middling	8¾
Strict Low Middling	8¼
Low Middling	8

Turpentine, $1.60 to $2.10 per barrel
NAVAL STORES.—Spirits 30 cents
Rosin steady at 90c.

At King Bro.'s gentlemen buy the finest brands of CIGARS and TOBACCO.

Sunnyside (Floral) Nursery,

JAMES M. LAMB, Proprietor.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Feb 16, 1893.

PANSEYS.

The finest lot of PANSEYS we ever had From pots 50 cts. per doz.; from seed-bed 25 cts. per doz. Choice Geraniums in variety $1.00 per doz.; and a full stock of Greenhouse Plants in fine condition. Hydrangea; Roses; Sweet Olives; Lauristinus; Acuba Japonica from pots. Pines, Spruces, Arbourvitæs, Hedge-plants and Flowering Shrubs in abundance. *No stamps* for sending off for plants.
2—16—93—2m

Marry Young and buy of KING BRO.'S.

Papers for Sale.

Old papers for sale at the OBSERVER OFFICE at 20 cents per hundred.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Opera House!

Tuesday Night, Feb'y 21.

THE FAVORITE ECCENTRIC COMEDIAN

OSCAR SISSON,

SUPPORTED BY

JOSEPHINE FLORENCE SHEPHERD,

daughter of Mrs. and the late W. J. Florence, in the Charming Comedy,

THE COLONEL.

The most successful comedy hit seen in years. Overflowing with Brilliant Wit, Breezy Humor and Delightful Repartee. Delineated by a

SUPERIOR COMPANY OF PLAYERS.

PRICES 75, 50 and 25c. SEATS NOW ON SALE AT McDUFFIE'S DRUG STORE.
2—16—93—1t

General Insurance Agency.

ROOM No. 10.

THORNTON BLOCK, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

H. I. McDUFFIE,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

represents the following old and reliable companies:

THE NEW YORK LIFE. Assets $137,499,198.99
THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO., of New York. Assets over $33,000,000
THE NATIONAL FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn. Assets over $3,000,000
THE ORIENT FIRE INSURANCE CO., of Hartford, Conn. Assets over 2,000,000

And other good Fire, Live Stock and Accident Insurance Companies!

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Insurance on any kind of property placed anywhere in Cumberland and adjacent counties. H. I. McDUFFIE, Agent.
2—9—tf

INSURE WITH

McNEILL & CO

Life and Fire Insurance.

Office, Room 5, Thornton Block,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

Nearly $75,000,000

of Capital Represented.

2—9—93

R·I·P·A·N·S TABULES

REGULATE THE STOMACH, LIVER AND BOWELS AND PURIFY THE BLOOD.

RIPANS TABULES are the best Medicine Known for Indigestion, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Chronic Liver Troubles, Dizziness, Bad Complexion, Dysentery, Offensive Breath, and all disorders of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels.

Ripans Tabules contain nothing injurious to the most delicate constitution. Are pleasant to take, safe, effectual, and give immediate relief.

Price—Box (6 vials), 75 cents; Package (6 boxes), 4 May be ordered through nearest druggist, or by mail. Sample free by mail. Address

THE RIPANS CHEMICAL CO., 10 SPRUCE STREET, NEW YORK CITY.

Banks's Stand Resuscitated

BY A. H. WATSON.

On and after the 15th of February my stock will be replete in

CONFECTIONS

AND FANCY GROCERIES.

Specialties in FRESH BREAD and ROLLS, HOME-MADE CANDIES, FOREIGN and DOMESTIC FRUITS.

Green St., opposite Overbaugh House.
2—2—93—tf

Peter Henderson & Co.'s Garden Seeds.

D. Landreth & Sons' Garden Seeds.

Having secured the sole agency for this place of Peter Henderson & Co., I now have a complete assortment of their seeds. Friends who have been ordering direct from this firm can save time and postage by buying of me. See the subjoined certificates:

MR. HORNE,

Responding to your inquiry, will say my experience with garden seeds from different prominent growers has been extensive. During the past five years I have thoroughly tested those of Peter Henderson & Co., and now prefer them to all others.

W. P. WEMYSS.

Jan'y 25, 1893.

My judgment and experience coincides with the above. W. W. HUSKE.

I have also a full assortment from the old and reputable firm of D. Landreth & Sons.

H. R. HORNE.
2—2—93—1m

Sale of Valuable Land under Mortgage.

By virtue of a certain land mortgage executed by Isham D. Black and wife Mary C. Black to Percy L. Crawford, which has been duly recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, N. C., in Book S, No. 4, pages 190, 191 and 192, the following valuable real estate will be exposed to sale to the highest bidder at public auction, at the time and place and on the terms named below, viz: First Tract, located in 7lst township and containing 161 acres, beginning at Buie's corner in Graham's line, runs thence as Graham's line N 2 E. 31.63 chains to a stake, thence N. 2 E. 14.50 chains to a stake in Isaac Bethune's line, thence N. 88 W 23 chains to a stake, thence S. 70 W. 9 chains to a stake, thence S. 13 E. 21.50 chains to Currie's corner, thence with the line of Currie's land about South 5 chains to Currie's corner, thence N. 22 10 chains to a stake, thence S. 88 E. 22.75 chains to the beginning. Second Tract contains 38½ acres, beginning at a stake at corner of the above runs thence W. 10 chains to a stake at two pines, thence N. 14.50 chains, thence N. 31 chains to a post oak McCall's corner, thence S. 23½ E. 7.65 chains to Buie's corner, thence S. 39 E. 20 chains, thence West 15 chains, thence South 0 chains, thence East 14 chains, thence South 2.50 chains to the beginning.

Place of sale: Court House door, Fayetteville, N. C.

Time of sale: Monday, March 6th, 1893, at 12 o'clock M.

Terms: Cash.

H. McD. ROBINSON, Att'y for Mortgagee.

Feb'y 2, 1892—ts

Notice of Sale under Mortgage.

By virtue of the power and authority given by a certain deed of mortgage, executed by J. R. Davis and wife, which is recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds for Cumberland County, in Book R, No. 4, page 388, the following property will be exposed to sale by public auction, viz: One lot of land in the town of Cumberland, near Cumberland Mills, on the Fayetteville Road, as described in said mortgage.

Place of sale, Court House in Fayetteville, N. C.

Time of sale: Saturday, February 18, 1893, at 11 o'clock.

Terms of sale: Cash.

N. W. RAY, Att'y.

Jan'y 19, 1893.

Tenney's NEW YORK

In the line of choice Bon Bons and Chocolates we know no one carrying a more complete line than the undersigned retailer, and Fine Cakes and Crackers are constantly being received and dispensed; also DRIED FRUITS and NUTS; most delightful ASPARAGUS at 35c. only.

We operate now on the nimble sixpence rather than the slow shilling plan.

"Pay your money and take your choice."

Gambrill's Superlative Flour and Martin's Gilt Edge Butter.

Standard Goods our Motto. A. S. HUSKE, Ag't.

Established 58 Years.

STOCK REPLETE

FROM WHICH TO SELECT

Most Desirable

ARTICLES FOR

WEDDING PRESENTS.

Souvenier Spoons.

SPECIAL DISCOUNTS

TO THE "TRADE" ON

Watches,

Jewelry,

Clocks,

Silver-plated Ware

—AND—

Spectacles.

Warren Prior & Son,

Jewelers,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
2—9—93

GO TO

J. A. BURNS & CO.'S

CASH STORE,

Person St., Fayetteville, N. C.,

FOR BARGAINS IN

Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes,

Caps, Trunks, Valises,

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS, ETC.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

SPRING GOODS

ARRIVING DAILY AND CONTINUE FOR A MONTH.

A specialty is a good nickel plated Watch for $1.50.

1—19—93

At King Bro.'s you will find only NEW SEEDS. No old stock.

ARE YOU INSURED?

Just think how light the insurance was on the property burned in the late fire!

As soon as the news reached the Old Ætna—which has the largest capital, largest surplus, largest assets of any American Company, the local agent was wired to know if she had a policy in it—ready to settle you see!

Remember she is always "*First.*"

Where can you get better protection?

Secure your property with

B. R. HUSKE, Agent.
12—8—92

The Fayetteville Steam Laundry

Under New Management,

BEGS TO INFORM ITS PATRONS THAT IT IS NOW PREPARED TO DO ALL KINDS OF

LAUNDRY WORK

AT MOST REASONABLE FIGURES.

Give us a Trial.

Fayetteville Steam Laundry

11—17—92 tf

At King Bro.'s ladies buy SUPERIOR TOILET ARTICLES.

H. H. H.

We wish to thank the public for their patronage during the past year, and to say we will do all in our power to deserve a continuance of the same.

We will use our best endeavor to give you

THE BEST GOODS

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICE THEY CAN BE SOLD.

Our Mr. B. R. Huske has just returned from Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York where he made purchases of

Hardware, Building Material, Leather,

AND OTHER FINDINGS,

STOVES AND WARE, TIN-WARE,

and many other useful articles which we will offer at low prices.

Call and give us a start with you for 1893.

HUSKE HARDWARE HOUSE.

1—12—93—tf

PATENTS

Caveats, and Trade-Marks obtained, and all Patent business conducted for MODERATE FEES. OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.

Send model, drawing or photo., with description. We advise if patentable or not, free of charge. Our fee not due till patent is secured.

A PAMPHLET, "How to Obtain Patents," with cost of same in the U. S. and foreign countries sent free. Address,

C. A. SNOW & CO.

OPP. PATENT OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

NOTICE.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE PUBLIC TO CALL AT

MY YARD,

WHERE I HAVE A LARGE AND VARIED STOCK OF

Finished Monuments and Tablets.

ALSO A FINE COLLECTION OF

Photographic Designs.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER AND BEST WORK TO BE HAD ANYWHERE.

Very truly,

E. L. REMSBURG.

Dec. 22—tf

Notice of Dissolution.

The partnership of Goodwin & Remsburg, proprietors of the Raleigh and Fayetteville Marble and Granite Works, was dissolved December 19th, by mutual agreement. All parties indebted to said firm will please come forward and pay

CHAS. A. GOODWIN.
E. L. REMSBURG.

The business of the late firm will be conducted hereafter by the undersigned. Thanking the public for their generous patronage, I remain,

Respectfully,

E. L REMSBURG.

Dec. 22—tf

At King Bro.'s can be found everything kept in a FIRST-CLASS DRUG STORE

W. H. NEWBERRY & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

FURNITURE

—AND—

House Trimmings,

DRESSED AND ROUGH LUMBER.

WE CAN NOT BE UNDERSOLD. CALL AND ENQUIRE BEFORE PURCHASING ELSEWHERE.

COOL SPRING MILL

—AND—

PERSON STREET.

W. J McNAUGHTON,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

All Kinds of Building Material,

**Sash, Doors, Blinds and Fancy

Washington Letter.

From Our Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Feb'y 6, 1893.

This is going to be silver week in Congress, and conservative democrats will be very much disappointed if the result is not a compromise measure that will become a law, and settle, at least for a time, the very troublesome and very important question. It has been known ever since Congress came together that President elect Cleveland was very anxious for this Congress to put a stop to the purchase of silver, which he believes to menace the prosperity of the country. It was through the efforts of his immediate friends in the House that Thursday and Friday of this week have been designated for the consideration of the Andrew's bill for the repeal of the Silver law and ameding the National Banking law. It is believed that a sufficient number of democrats in the House have changed their views on this question to make the passage of this bill probable by the House, but it is not thought that it can get through the Senate; hence the movement to effect a compromise that will be satisfactory to the silver men and at the same time will suspend the purchase of silver. Senator Hill, who voted for the present silver law, now holds the same opinion about the purchase of silver that Mr. Cleveland does and is working to bring about its suspension. This week will determine whether a compromise is possible, and if it is not accomplished an extra session early in the spring is believed by Mr, Cleveland's closest friends to be inevitable.

It is probable that there will be some tariff legislation at this session after all. The House Ways and Means committee favors, and there is very little opposition anywhere, the repeal on that clause of the McKinley law which raises the tariff on linen goods fifty per cent. on and after January 1, 1894. It is admitted by the republicans that this clause has failed to accomplish what it was intended to do—develop the linen industry in the United States.

Senator Harris, of Tennessee, says that Judge Jackson of that State who has been nominated to the vacancy on the Supreme Court, although commonly classed as a democrat, and appointed to his present position on the Bench of the Circuit Court by Mr. Cleveland, is as good a republican as Mr. Harrison. That there will be strong opposition from both sides of the Senate to Jackson's confirmation is certain, but whether it will be strong enough to defeat him is not yet apparent. Some republicans will oppose him because he is classed a democrat, others because they had served notice on Mr. Harrison that they would oppose any nomination he made to the vacancy. Most of the democrats who oppose the confirmation do so on principle; they believe the vacancy should have been left for Mr. Cleveland to fill but there are others who while not opposed to Judge Jackson personally will vote against this confirmation because to vote for him would morally bind them to vote for Mr. Harrison's nomination to the vacancy which his confirmation would leave in the Circuit Court, and it is considered certain that a republican would be nominated. It is creditable to Judge Jackson that not one word has been said by anybody against his ability and personal fitness for the honor. Contrary to precedent his nomination was referred to a committee, and it will surprise very few should that committee fail to report it back to the Senate.

Representative Blount, of Georgia, chairman of the House committee on Foreign Affairs, who voluntarily retires from Congress on the 4th of March, after having served continuously therein for twenty years, was the recipient on Saturday of an unusual and unexpected compliment from his colleagues on the floor of the House. It was while the diplomatic and consular Appropriation bill was under consideration that Mr. Blount was honored by such praise as few men have received, from political associates as well as opponents. Among those who made speeches in honor of the retiring statesman were Representatives Holman, of Indiana; Hitt, of Ill.; Bland, of Mo.; O'Neill, of Pa.; Springer, of Ill.; and McCreary, of Ken. No greater compliment than that paid by Mr. Hitt, when he said: "In the consideration of public questions Mr. Blount has been a patriot and not a partisan," has ever been or ever will be paid a legislator.

The Hawaiian commission having presented the petition of the government they represent for annexation to the United States, to Mr. Harrison, through the Secretary of State, are now waiting as patiently as they may for an answer. In spite of the mystery with which the officials of the State Department are trying to surround the matter there would be little doubt of the character of the answer were it not so near the close of Mr. Harrison's term. He unquestionably favors annexation, but may, so long as it can hardly be consummated under his administration, conclude to leave it for Mr. Cleveland and the democratic Congress to arrange. That is certainly what he should do.

Blaine's Fortune.

There are various estimates of the value of Mr. Blaine's estate. Careless guessers have believed him to have been worth from $2,000,000. A careful estimate of all of Mr. Blaine's financial interests place his fortune, however, at about $800,000. Although an excellent business man, and with many opportunities for profitable investments. Mr. Blaine has lived expensively, and his political campaigns have cost him heavily.

He supported generously three establishments, at Augusta, Bar Harbor and Washington. The Augusta property is worth $30,000, his Bar Harbor place as much as that, while his investments in local enterprises in New England will probably foot up $75,000. Mr. Blaine owned two houses here, the one in which he died and the fine modern mansion on Dupont circle, which has been occupied for some years by Mr. Leiter, the retired merchant from Chicago. These houses together are worth about $125,000.

Mr. Blaine's holding in West Virginia railroad stocks and coal lands were large, and he owned 1,000 acres of the richest coal lands near Pittsburg. This property, it is said, is increasing in value constantly, and upon the West Virginia portion of it in particular Mr. Blaine put a high estimate.

It is said here that Mr. Blaine left a will of comparatively recent date, and it is thought that Mrs. Blaine will have by its terms a controlling voice in its execution.

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THE NEXT GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Senate.

First District.—Currituck, Camden, Pasquotank, Hertford, Gates, Chowan and Perquimans. No news, probably two democrats.

Second District.—Tyrrell, Washington, Martin, Dare, Beaufort, Hyde and Pamlico; C. L. Pettigrew, d, and J. S. Marsh, d.

Third District—Northampton and Bertie; C. W. Mitchell, d.

Fourth District—Halifax; W. H. Day, d.

Fifth District—Edgecombe; Dr. W. P. Mercer, d.

Sixth District—Pitt; F. G. James, d.

Seventh District—Wilson, Nash and Franklin; Jacob Battle, d, and G. W. Newell, d.

Eighth District—Craven, Jones, Carteret, Lenoir, Onslow and Greene; L. A. Potter, d, and G. F. Parrott, d.

Ninth District—Duplin, Wayne and Pender; B. F. Aycock, d, and T. J. Armstrong, d.

Tenth District—New Hanover and Brunswick; Geo. L. Morton, d.

Eleventh District—Warren and Vance; ——, r.

Twelfth District—Wake; H. C. Olive, d.

Thirteenth District—Johnston; Jas. H. Pou, d.

Fourteenth District—Sampson, Harnett and Bladen; F. R. Cooper, d, and W. H. G. Lucas, d.

Fifteenth District—Columbus and Robeson; J. A. Brown, d, and E. F. McRae, d.

Sixteen District—Cumberland; Jno. W. McLauchlin, d.

Seventeenth District—Granville and Person; Dr. Wm. Merritt, p. p.

Eighteenth District—Caswell, Alamance, Orange and Durham; T. M. Cheek, d, and J. A. Burch, d.

Nineteenth District—Chatham; J. W. Atwater, p. p.

Twentieth District—Rockingham; Dr. W. J. Courts, d.

Twenty First District—Guilford; John D. King, d.

Twenty Second District—Randolph and Moore; L. C. Phillips, d.

Twenty-third District—Richmond, Montgomery, Anson and Union; R. E. Little, d, and Peter McRae, d.

Twenty-fourth District—Cabarrus and Stanley; W. G. Means, d.

Twenth-fifth District—Mecklenburg; F. B. McDowell, d.

Twenty-sixth District—Rowan, Forsyth and Davidson; E. B. Jones, d, and W. C. Owen, d.

Twenty-seventh District—Iredell, Davie and Yadkin, R. B. McLauchlin, d, and ——, d.

Twenty-eighth District—Stokes and Surry. No news. In doubt.

Twenty-ninth District—Catawba, Lincoln, Alexander and Wilkes; M. O. Sherrill, d, and J. S. Cranor, d.

Thirtieth District—Alleghany, Ashe and Watauga; W. C. Fields, d.

Thirty-first District—Caldwell, Burke, McDowell, Mitchell and Yancey; S. L. Patterson, d, and L. M. Blalock, d.

Thirty-second District—Gaston, Cleveland, Rutherford and Polk; T. B. Twitty, d, and R. W. Sandifer, d.

Thirty-third District—Buncombe, Madison and Haywood; J. M. Campbell, d, and Jos. S. Davis, d.

Thirty-fourth district—Henderson, Transylvania, Jackson and Swain; R. L. Leatherwood, d.

Thirty-fifth district—Macon, Cherokee, Clay and Graham; Ben Posey, d.

Summary.

Democrats,	44
In Doubt.	3
People's Party,	2
Republicans,	1
Total,	50

House.

Alamance—J. A. Long, d.
Alexander—T. F. Murdock, d.
Alleghany—C. J. Taylor, d.
Anson—Thos. J. Watkins, d.
Ashe—No news.
Beaufort—Jno. R. Rowe, d.
Bertie—A. S. Roscoe, d.
Bladen—W. I. Shaw, d.
Brunswick—Geo. H. Bellamy, d.
Buncombe—R. B. Vance, d., and Jno. W. Stornes, d.
Burke—Julius H. Hoffman, d.
Cabarrus—D. Henry White, d.
Caldwell—Edmund Jones, d.
Camden— ——, r.
Carteret—David W. Russell, d.
Caswell— ——, r.
Catawba—P. A. Hoyle, d.
Chatham—Alfred Self, p. p. and A. M. Wicker, p. p.
Cherokee— ——, d.
Chowan—W. B. Shepard, d.
Clay—J. S. Anderson, d.
Cleveland—Sylvanus Erwin, d.
Columbus—J. B. Schulken, d.
Craven—R. P. Williams, r.
Cumberland—H. L. Cook, d., and Alex. Thaggard, d.
Currituck—A. O. Dey, d.
Dare—J. B. Midgett, d.
Davidson—John C. Thomas, d.
Davie— ——, r.
Duplin—A. D. Ward, d.
Durham—Frank L. Fuller, d.
Edgecombe—Jesse Brake, d., and W. L. Barlow, d.
Forsyth—C. B. Watson, d., and A. E. Shore, d.
Franklin—F. S. Spruill, d.
Gaston—J. B. White, d.
Gates—M. R. Eure, d.
Graham—Jno. F. Tatham, d.
Granville—Two republicans or p. p.
Greene—W. M. Carraway, d.
Guilford—M. H. Holt, d., and J. H. Gilmer, d.
Halifax—W. H. Kitchen, d, and F. H. Taylor, d.
Harnett—N. A. Smith, d.
Haywood—R. D Gilmer, d.
Henderson— ——, r.
Hyde—David H. Carter, d.
Hertford—W. P. Taylor, d.
Iredell—Dr. J. R. McLelland, d., and Richard E. King, d.
Jackson—Walter E. Moore, d.
Johnston—R. B. Whitloy, d., and Y. J. Lawhorn, d.
Jones—J. C. Parker, d
Lenoir—E. J. Brooks, d.
Lincoln—W. L. Crouse, d.
Macon—J. Frank Ray, d.
Madison— ——, r.
Martin—M. T. Lawrence, d.
McDowell—J. C. McCurry, d.
Mecklenburg—Hugh Harris, d., J. R. Erwin, d., and J. L. Jetton, d.
Mitchell— ——, r.
Montgomery—No news.
Moore—W. J. Adams, d.
New Hanover—Edgar G. Parmelee, d., and G. W. Westbrook, d.
Northampton—C. R. Harrell, d.
Nash— ——, p. p.
Onslow—Silas W. Venters, d.
Orange—Jas. Norwood, d.
Pamlico— ——, d.
Pasquotank— ——, r.
Pender—R. C. Johnson, d.
Perquimans—Parker, p. p.
Person— ——, p. p., or r.
Pitt—I. K. Witherington, d. and Fred McLawhorn, d.
Polk—No news.
Randolph—T. M. Robertson, d., and H. K. Fuller, d.
Richmond—W. R. Covington, d., and L. M. Blue, d.
Robeson—T. A. McNeill, d., and J. S. Oliver, d.
Rockingham—Jas. W. Dameron, d., and R. J. Lewellyn, d.
Rowan—Lee S. Overman, d., and J. H. McKenzie, d.
Rutherford—A. L. Parker, d.
Sampson—C. E. Daniel, d., and A. F. Howard, d.
Stanly—J. P. Nash, d.
Stokes— ——, p. p., or r.
Surry—Stephen Venable, d.
Swain—J. A. Franks, d.
Transylvania— ——, d.
Tyrrell—C. E. Tatum, p. p.
Union—T. C. Eubanks, d.
Vance— ——, r.
Wake—C. H. Clark, d., Fred L. Merritt, d., and Walter H. Grimes, d.
Warren— ——, r.
Washington,—H. J. Starr, d.
Watauga—E. F. Lovell, d.
Wayne—W. R. Allen, d., and J. A. Stevens, d.
Wilkes—No news.
Wilson—Dr. J. T. Graves, d.
Yancey—No news.

Summary.

Democrats,	93
Republicans,	11
People's party,	12
In doubt,	4

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

In Effect January 22nd, 1893.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Wilmington,	5:00 a. m.
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:02 "
Leave Fayetteville,	8:27 "
Leave Sanford,	9:48 "
Leave Climax,	11:44 "
Arrive Greensboro,	12.15 p. m.
Leave Greensboro,	12:25 "
Leave Stokesdale,	1:22 "
Arrive N & W Jun.—Walnut Cove,	1:55 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	2:33 "
Leave Rural Hall,	3:02 "
Arrive Mt. Airy,	4:25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Mt. Airy,	12:00 noon.
Leave Rural Hall,	1:22 p. m.
Arrive N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	1:52 "
Leave N & W Jun—Walnut Cove,	2:30 "
Leave Stokesdale,	2:57 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:40 "
Leave Greensboro,	3:45 "
Leave Climax,	4:13 "
Leave Sanford,	6:00 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	7:20 "
Leave Fayetteville,	7:46 "
Arrive Wilmington,	11:00 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Bennettsville,	5:40 a. m.
Leave Maxton,	6:30 "
Leave Red Springs,	7:02 "
Leave Hope Mills,	7:43 "
Arrive Fayetteville,	8:02 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3, Daily, Except Sunday.
Leave Fayetteville,	7:47 p. m.
Leave Hope Mills,	8:05 "
Leave Red Springs,	8:49 "
Leave Maxton,	9:20 "
Arrive Bennettsville,	10:15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No 16, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Ramseur,	7:00 a. m.
Leave Climax,	8:50 "
Arrive Greensboro,	9:45 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Daily Except Sunday.
Leave Greensboro,	4:00 p. m.
Leave Climax,	4:55 "
Arrive Ramseur,	6:35 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16, Mixed, Da'y Ex't Sunday.
Leave Greensboro,	10:15 a. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	11:40 a. m.
Arrive Madison,	12:30 p. m.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15, Mixed, Da'y Ex't Sunday.
Leave Madison,	1:15 p. m.
Leave Stokesdale,	2:10 "
Arrive Greensboro,	3:20 "

Train No. 2 connects at Sanford with Seaboard Air Line for Raleigh. Norfolk and all points North and East, and at Walnut Cove wit the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points north and west of Roanoke.

Train No. 1 connects at Walnut Cove with Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston-Salem, Roanoke and all points North and West of Roanoke, and at Sanford with Seaboard Air-Line for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points south and southwest.

Pullman Palace Sleeping Car on Seaboard Air-Line trains North and South from Sanford and on Norfolk & Western trains North and West from Roanoke.

Passengers from Wilmington, Fayetteville, Maxton, Bennettsville and all points south of Sanford will arrive at Raleigh at 11:15 A. M., and have five hours in Raleigh and reach home same day.

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Condensed Schedule.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

DATED Jan. 29th, 1893.	No. 53 Daily.	No. 27. Daily.	No. 13. Daily.	No. 41. Daily Ex. Sunday	No. 55. Daily Ex. Sunday.
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
Leave Weldon..	12 30	5 05	11 20	6 15	.....
Ar. Rocky Mount	1 39	6 03	12 35	7 23	.....
Arrive Tarboro..	2 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leave Tarboro..	12 58	.....	.....	.....	.....
				P. M.	
Lv Rocky Mount	1 39	6 03	12 35	7 23	.....
Leave Wilson...	2 25	6 38	1 15	7 58	2 55
Leave Selma....	.....	.....	2 00	.....	3 30
Lv. Fayetteville	.....	8 34	3 25	.....	5 15
Arrive Florence	10 25	10 40	6 05	.....	8 30

	No. 47 Daily.
	P. M.
Leave Wilson...	2 25
Leave Goldboro.	3 20
Leave Magnolia.	4 30
Ar. Wilmington.	6 00
	P. M.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

DATED Jan. 1st, 1893.	No. 78. Daily.	No. 66.	No. 14. Daily.	No. 40. Daily Ex. Sunday.	No. 56. Daily Ex. Sunday.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Lv. Florence	5 10	9 20	7 30	.....	6 30
Lv. Fayetteville	.....	11 48	9 34	.....	9 50
Leave Selma....	.....	1 14	.....	.....	11 49
Arrive Wilson..	.....	1 58	11 30	.....	12 50

	No. 48 Daily.
	P. M.
Lv. Wilmington.	9 30
Leave Magnolia	11 10
Leave Goldsboro	12 21
Arrive Wilson..	1 10

	No. 14 Daily.
	A. M.
Leave Wilson...	1 10
Ar Roel y Mount	1 57
Arrive Tarboro.	2 35
Leave Tarboro..	12 58

	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Lv Rocky Mount	1 57	2 42	12 08	8 20	.....	.....
Arrive Weldon...	3 05	3 45	1 01	9 30	.....	.....
	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	.....

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 5:15 P M, Halifax 5:35 P M, arrive Scotland Neck at 6:25 P M. Greenville 7:58 P M., Kinston 9:00 P M. Returning, eaves Kinston 7:25 A M, Greenville 8:22 A M. Arriving Halifax at 11:00 A M, Weldon 11.20 A M, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 7:20 A. M., arrives Parmele 8:50 A. M., Tarboro 9:50; returning leaves Tarboro 6:35 P. M., Parmele 7:35 P. M., arrives Washington 9:00 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Connects with trains on Scotland Neck Branch.

Train leaves Tarboro, N C, via Albemarle & Raleigh R R Daily except Sunday, 5:40 P M, Sunday 3:00 P M; arrives Plymouth 9:00 P M, 5:20 P M. Returning leaves Plymouth daily except Sunday, 5:30 A M, Sunday 10:00 A M, arrive Tarboro 10:25 A M, and 12:20 A M

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro daily except Sunday, 6:00 A M, arriving Smithfield 7:30 A M. Returning, leaves Smithfield 8:00 A. M; arrive Goldsboro 9:30 A M.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 6:15 P M, arrives Nashville 6:50 P M, Spring Hope 7:15 P M. Returning, leaves Spring Hope 8:0 A M, Nashville 8:35 A M, arrive Rocky Mount 9:15 A M, daily, except Sunday.

Trains on Latta Branch Florence R R leave Latta 7:30 P M; arrive Dunbar 8:40 P M. Returning leave Dunbar 6:00 A M; arrive Latta 7:15 A M. Daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton branch leaves Warsaw for Clinton, Daily, except Sunday, at 6:00 P M and 11:30 A M. Returning, leaves Clinton at 8:20 A M and 2:30 P M, connecting at Warsaw with Nos 41, 40, 23 and 78.

Train No 78 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North daily, all rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line. Also at Rocky Mount with Norfolk and Carolina Railroad for Norfolk and all points north via Norfolk daily except Sunday.

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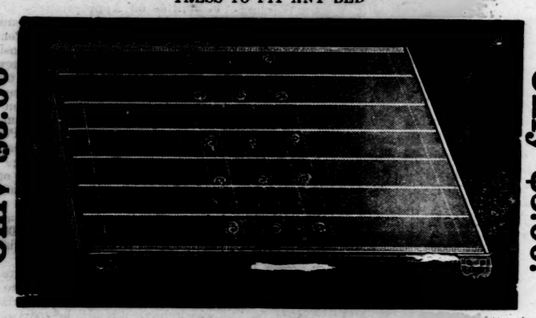

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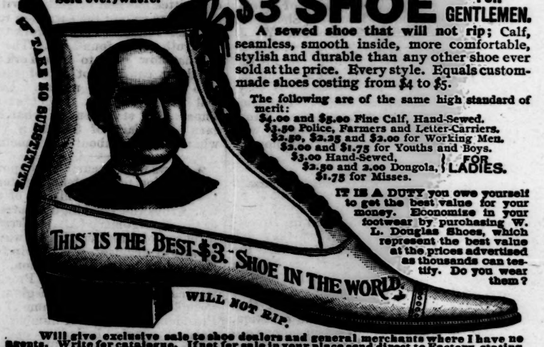

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